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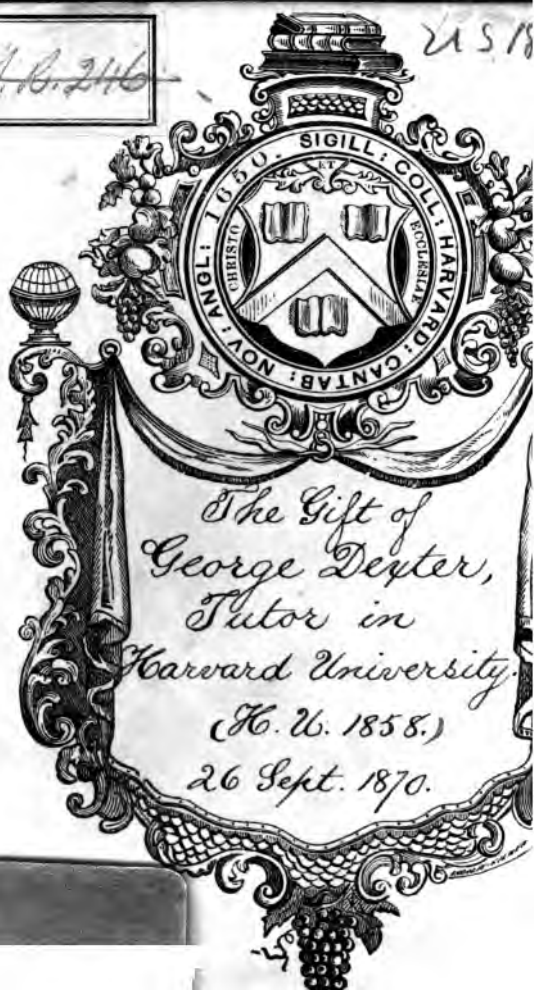
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PICTURE OF
WASHINGTON
WITH DIRECTORY

A.B. 246

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The Gift of
George Dexter,
Tutor in
Harvard University.

(H. 26. 1858.)

26 Sept. 1870.

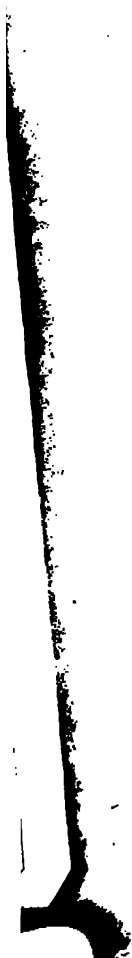
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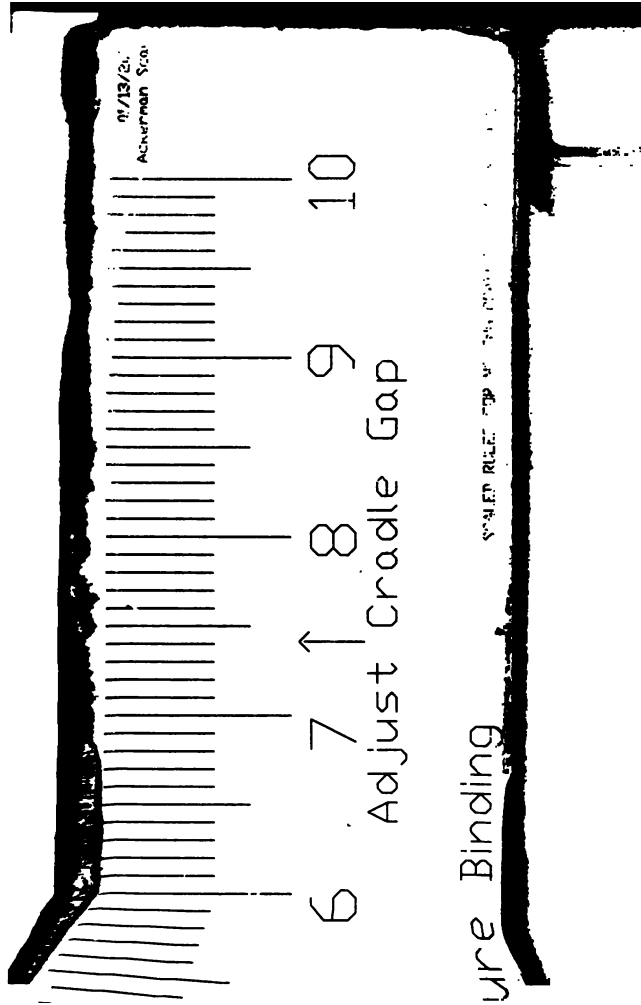


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A
PICTURE
OF
WASHINGTON:

GIVING

A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
GROUNDS, &c.;

WITH ALL THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL AND
CITY GOVERNMENTS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, STAND-
ING COMMITTEES OF EACH HOUSE OF CONGRESS,
RESIDENT FOREIGN MINISTERS, &c., &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A CORRECT MAP OF THE CITY, PLANS OF THE
FLOORS OF EACH HOUSE OF CONGRESS, &c.

BY

GEORGE WATTERSTON.

WASHINGTON:
WILLIAM M. MORRISON.
1840.

127-1011 101000, 10

870, Sept. 26.
Gift of
George Dexter,
Tutor in
Harvard University.
(H. U. 1858.)

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1840,
by Wm. M. Morrison, in the Clerk's Office of the
District Court, of the District of Columbia.

JAMES C. DUNN, PRINTER.

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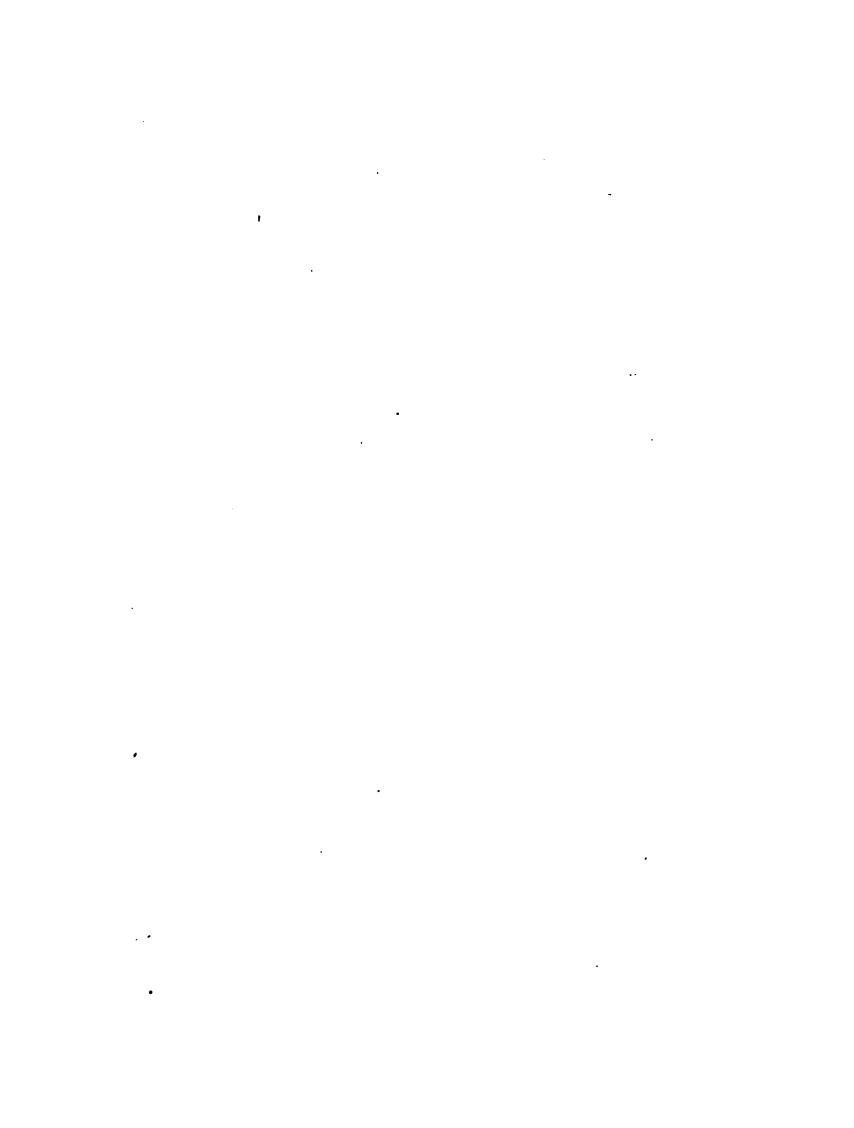
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INTRODUCTION.

The author of the following little work, having been long an inhabitant of Washington, has occasionally employed a leisure hour, in giving sketches of the Metropolis and its public improvements. These have appeared from time to time in the journals published in the City of Washington, and other works of his, occasionally issued by him from the press. Most of these descriptions he some years ago embodied in an article for the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, republished in this country under the head of Washington City. Since that they have been collected and bound in a small volume, prepared by the late Wm. Elliot, called the Washington Guide, and very recently, a portion has been taken and transferred to the Monthly Magazine, of Philadelphia, edited by W. E. Burton, and appears there as an original article. The author feels it his duty to mention these facts, lest it might be supposed that he had borrowed his description of Washington, &c., from these sources, when the reverse is the fact. The information contained in this work is as minute and accurate as can be given, and will serve to make the visiter and even the reader at a distance, well acquainted with the history, topography, condition of, and every thing of interest in the National Metropolis. It will be of great use to the stranger, by directing his attention to the principal objects of curiosity to be found in Washington, and guiding him from place to place, with a knowledge of its localities.

The author acknowledges his obligation to Mr. Mills, Architect of the Public Buildings, Mr. P. Force and Mr. Sessford, for the information he has derived from them, and which he has embodied in this little volume.

GEO. WATTERSTON.



PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The site of this City was originally selected by General Washington, (from whom it derives its name,) as at that time the most central position in the United States, and the best suited for the Metropolis of the nation. None can possibly unite such picturesque beauty, or even surpass it in the salubrity of its climate. It is situated on the left bank of the Potomac and the right bank of the Anacostia. It lies in latitude 38 degrees 52 minutes north; comprises a territory of four miles square; is watered on the west by the Potomac, formerly called by the Indians *Cohonguroton*, or river of swans, which has its source in the Alleghany Mountains, and, after meandering a distance of nearly four hundred miles, empties into the Chesapeake Bay; and on the south and east by the Anacostia or Eastern Branch River. These two fine rivers add to its natural beauty, and will afford great facilities to its commerce. This City is encompassed by a fine range of hills, forming a natural amphitheatre, and covered in part with trees and underwood, and presenting to the eye verdant and cultivated slopes. These elevations afford beautiful sites for villas and private residences, and command the most extensive and varied prospect of the District and surrounding country, and of the meanderings of the Potomac as far as the eye can reach. The ground

on which it is laid out was originally in Maryland, and ceded by that State to the United States on the 23d December, 1788. The original proprietors, Daniel Carroll, Notley Young, Robert Burns, and Samuel Davidson, surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, and gave one-half of them to the Government of the United States, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of the necessary public buildings. Three commissioners were appointed in January, 1791, who proceeded to survey and plant the corner stone at Jones's Point on the 15th of April of that year, after which they staked out and laid off the plan of the City. The act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Federal Government passed on the 16th July, 1790, and the act to amend the same on the 3d of March, 1791. Deeds of trust were executed by the original proprietors to Thomas Beal, of George, and John M. Gantt, by which they conveyed all their lands within the proposed limits for a Federal City, to be laid out into such streets, squares, parcels, and lots as the President of the United States should approve, and the trustees were directed to convey to the commissioners and their successors in office, for the United States forever, all the said streets, and such of the said squares, parcels, and lots as the President should deem proper for the use of the United States. For so much of the land as might be appropriated for the use of the United States they were to pay at the rate of £25 (\$66 $\frac{2}{3}$) per acre, not including streets, and this was to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of lots given by the proprietors. Major L'Enfant, a French engineer, was employed in 1791 to lay out and furnish a plan of the City; but in consequence of some difference arising between him and the commissioners, he was dismissed, and Mr. Ellicot

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

appointed in 1792, whose plan varied materially from that of his predecessor, and it was thought to the prejudice of one of the proprietors and of the City itself. A part of the reservation on which the President's House is erected was, at an early period of the City, conveyed by the commissioners, and the conveyance ratified by the President, to the **QUEEN OF PORTUGAL**.

The seat of the Federal Government was removed to this City in 1800, at the close of the administration of John Adams, and Congress assumed jurisdiction on the 27th of February, 1801. The laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they existed prior to that period, were declared to be in force in the District, and to continue so till modified or repealed by Congress. But few alterations have been made in those laws since, and the strange anomaly is presented of two distinct and incongruous codes of laws existing at the same time in the same District.

The City of Washington, once called the Federal City, is divided into squares, by streets running north and south, east and west, which are again intersected by diagonal avenues leading from one section of the City to another. These avenues are named after the different States as far as they reach, and are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty feet in width, including the pavement of twenty feet, and a gravel walk of thirty feet. The other streets are from seventy to a hundred feet wide, named numerically, as 1st street, 2d street, &c., when they run from north to south, and alphabetically, as A street, B street, &c., when from east to west. It contains several public reservations and many open spaces, produced by the intersection of the streets by the avenues, *all of which give space and a free circulation of air to the*

City. The Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the President's House was planted with Lombardy poplars, and a flag foot walk laid on one side from the Capitol to Rock Creek, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, who took great interest in ornamenting and improving the infant Metropolis. This fine avenue is now McAd-amized between the points first mentioned, and forms one of the most beautiful streets in Washington. The white and black population of this City was, in 1800, 3,210, in 1830 it had increased to 18,836, and may now be estimated at 27,000.

THE CAPITOL

Is a magnificent and massive edifice of free stone, built according to the Corinthian proportions, and situated on a beautiful eminence nearly equidistant from the Eastern Branch and the President's House. Its north wing was commenced in 1793, the corner stone of which was laid in the presence of Gen. Washington, and the foundation of the centre March 24th, 1818. It is seventy-three feet above tide water, and covers an area of one acre and a half, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty square feet, exclusive of its circular enclosure or terrace. The length of the front is three hundred and fifty-two feet, depth of its wings one hundred and twenty-one feet, east projection and steps sixty-five feet, and west projection and steps eighty-three feet. The whole cost of its erection up to 1827, including alterations and repairs, was \$1,746,718 33. It is now completed, and presents the most splendid and imposing architectural mass in this, or indeed for the same object, in any other country. The eastern portico gives to this edifice a very grand and magnificent appearance. It extends the whole front of

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1. **Introduction**

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the centre. The pediment resting on massive Corinthian columns of stone, the shaft thirty feet high, is in just proportion and fine taste. The tympanum is ornamented with an allegorical group in *alto releivo*, designed, it is said, by J. Q. Adams, and executed by Signor Persico. The principal or central figure, elevated on a platform, represents the *Genius* of America holding a shield, inscribed with the letters U. S. A. in her right hand. Behind is a spear. Her head is crowned with a star, and turned towards HOPE, who stands on her left, with her elbow resting on the stock of an anchor, and holding in her hand a part of her drapery. America directs the attention of Hope to JUSTICE, holding the Constitution of the United States in her right hand, and in her left the scales. Near her is an eagle in the act of winging her flight at the command of America. All these figures are colossal, and, considering the nature of the material, which is sand stone, do much credit to the skill of the artist. The entrance to the grand Rotundo from the floor of this portico is ornamented with two light and beautiful figures in stone, in the attitude of crowning with laurel the bust of Washington, which is placed immediately above the door. On each side of the main entrance are two colossal figures in marble, representing WAR and PEACE, executed by Mr. Persico. We now enter the

ROTUNDO.

This spacious room occupies the centre of the Capitol. It is ninety-six feet in diameter, and ninety-six feet high to the ceiling of the dome. This is topped or terminated by a cupola and balustrade, accessible by means of a staircase passing between the roof and ceiling. From this elevation the prospect which bursts upon the eye is

most splendid. Three cities are spread before you; the Potomac on one side and the Eastern Branch on the other, uniting and rolling their waters to the ocean; a range of hills extending in a magnificent sweep around you, and displaying all the richness and verdure of woodland scenery, with here and there beautiful slopes in cultivation, the whole colored by the golden beams of the setting sun, burnishing the reposing clouds, and gilding the tops of trees, or giving light and shade to the living landscape—form a scene which few portions of the earth can rival, and which none can surpass. The dome of the centre, though hemispherical, does not please the eye of a stranger; it wants greater or less elevation to contrast agreeably with the domes of the wings. The interior of the Rotundo is ornamented with *alto relevos*, sculptured in stone pannels, and with four historical paintings by Colonel Trumbull. The four other pannels are vacant, but are soon to be filled up with paintings by four of the most distinguished native artists. The subject of the sculptured pannels are, 1st, The Preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas; 2d, The Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; 3d, The Conflict between Boon and the Indians; and 4th, Penn's Treaty with the Indians. The whole of these—which will be more particularly described hereafter—are indifferently executed, with the exception of the third, representing the Indian princess in the act of saving the life of Smith, which is more skilfully grouped and executed than any of the others. Stone pilasters or *antæ*, support the entablature and cornice, which are ornamented with carved flowers and leaves in festoons and wreaths, within which are sculptured four medallions, representing the heads of COLUMBUS, SIR WALTER RALEIGH, CARBOT, and LA SALLE. The floor of the

Rotundo, which is laid in Seneca stone, is supported by forty stone columns of the doric order, and groined arches of brick. From its resemblance to the substruction of European cathedrals, it is called the *Crypt*. We pass from the Rotundo through a vestibule into the south wing, which contains the

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This magnificent apartment is in the form of an ancient Grecian theatre, ninety-five feet in length, and sixty feet in height to the most elevated point of the ceiling, and occupies nearly the whole area of the wing, from the second story upwards. Twenty-six massive columns and pilasters of Potomac marble, or *breccia*, standing on a base of sand stone, the capitals of which are of Italian marble, executed in Italy, support a magnificent dome with painted *caissons*, to represent that of the Pantheon at Rome. From the centre of this dome is erected, to admit the light from above, a handsome cupola, richly painted and ornamented by a young Italian artist named Bonani, who also painted the ceiling, and who died in this City soon after it was completed. The Speaker's chair is elevated on a platform richly draped, and stands immediately in front of the north entrance. There are five doors leading into the Hall. The *loggia*, formed of columns and pilasters of Potomac marble and stone, is behind the Speaker's chair, and serves as a promenade to the Members during the session. Above this, and under a sweeping arch near the dome, extending from east to west, is placed the model of a colossal figure of *Liberty*, (in plaster,) by Causici. On the entablature beneath the figure is sculptured in stone the American eagle, in the act of taking wing, executed by another Italian artist

(Valaperti) of high reputation, who has left but this single specimen of his talents in this country, and who disappeared suddenly and mysteriously soon after it was executed. Above the main entrance into the Hall stands a beautiful statue in marble, representing HISTORY recording the events of the nation. She stands in the attitude of listening, with her head turned on one side, a pen in one hand and an open book in the other, ready to write down the passing events. Her attitude is graceful and beautiful; her light drapery floats around her, and the winged car in which she stands seems to be in motion over the globe, on which is figured in *basso releivo* the signs of the zodiac. The wheel of the car serves as the face of the clock of the Hall, all beautifully designed and executed. The artist was Signor Franzoni, another meritorious Italian. Between the massive marble columns of this department is suspended in festoons fringed drapery of crimson merino from rods variously decorated. The gentlemen's gallery occupies the semi-circle behind the range of columns, and that appropriated to the ladies and those gentlemen who accompany them, the upper part of the *loggia*, and above the Speaker's seat. The portrait of Lafayette at full length, painted by a French artist, and presented to Congress during the last visit of that patriot to this country, (and a most admirable likeness of him,) decorates the pannel on the west side of the *loggia*, while a full length portrait of the more illustrious Washington, and of the same dimensions, painted by Mr. Vanderlyn, occupies the pannel on the opposite side. Between the columns at their base are placed sofas for the accommodation of the Members and those who are *privileged* to enter the Hall, and within the bar, in a *semi-circle* fronting the Speaker's chair, are seated the

Members of the House, each of whom is furnished with a mahogany desk, an armed chair, and writing materials. The entrances to the galleries are at the south end of the wing, and at the point on each side of the Hall where the staircases diverge is stationed a door-keeper, to prevent persons from passing into the ladies' gallery who are excluded by the rule, and to direct others who are not, the way into it, and also to the gentlemen's gallery opposite. There is also a passage to those galleries from the interior of the Hall which leads through two lobbies. On the left of the eastern lobby are the Speaker's room and that of the Sergeant-at-arms, and above the latter an apartment for bound documents and state papers, called the *Library of the House*, and kept by Mr. E. Early, a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the House. At the same elevation in the western lobby are two commodious apartments, which are used as the depositories of Executive and Congressional documents not bound, and for immediate use. Below one of those, and on the floor of the lobby formed of an angle of the building, is the Postoffice of the House, which is kept by Mr. W. J. McCormick. Between the Rotundo and the Hall of Representatives is a small circular vestibule, which forms the landing place of the principal staircase in the south wing. It resembles a Grecian temple, and is surmounted by a dome and cupola. The caps of the columns are ornamented with the *cotton plant*, instead of the acanthus leaf of the Greeks. A similar temple in the north wing arises from the first floor to the top of the building, and is surrounded by a range of columns, starting from the second floor, into the caps of which have been introduced the stock, leaf, and flower of the *tobacco plant*, which are not less rich and beautiful than the usual *Corinthian ornament*. It was the design of Mr. Latrobe, an

artist of genius and taste, who once had charge of this building, to make it national as far as was possible, by the introduction of architectural ornaments copied from the native productions of this country. He did intend, moreover, to support one of the galleries of the Senate Chamber with emblematic figures of the old thirteen States, decorated with their peculiar insignia, and the models were actually prepared by one of the Italian artists whom he had engaged to come to this country; but a neglect or refusal on the part of Congress to make the necessary appropriations defeated his designs, and the plaster models were afterwards thrown aside and destroyed.

Passing through the west door of the Rotundo, you enter

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

This room is ninety-two feet in length, thirty-four feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height. It consists of twelve alcoves, supporting two galleries running along the whole length of the apartment from north to south, and containing the same number of recesses as alcoves in the lower part of the room. The arched alcoves are ornamented in front by fluted pilasters, copied from the pilars in the temple of Lysæcrates at Athens. Two columns of freestone, with capitals like those of the pilasters, support the gallery near the main entrance, and two corresponding columns stand near the window which leads into the loggia or western colonnade, extending the whole length of the apartment. Each end of the room, as well as the ceiling, is richly decorated with stucco ornaments and three skylights, the wells of which, also richly ornamented, admit the light from above. A large room on the south connected with this apartment contains an extensive and valuable collection of law books

exclusively, and a room adjoining it is used by the Judiciary Committee. The Library room was designed by Mr. C. Bulfinch, then architect of the public buildings, and does great credit to his taste. The foundation of this library was purchased in 1815 of Mr. Jefferson, and consisted of about seven thousand volumes, for which he received \$23,000. The number now amounts to twenty-eight thousand volumes, exclusive of duplicate copies of journals, documents, laws of the United States, &c., which occupy the recesses in the galleries. It was originally placed under the charge of George Watters-ton, who was appointed librarian by Mr. Madison in 1816, and who superintended its removal three times. The present librarian, J. S. Mehan, was appointed by General Jackson in 1829. The librarian is appointed by the President of the United States solely, though an officer of Congress. He enters into a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, which is deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and is governed by rules adopted by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who have the power to make or modify them at pleasure. A joint committee of the two Houses is charged with the purchase of books, out of an appropriation of \$5,000, which has been annually made for some years past, and which thus contributes to its gradual increase. The Library is arranged into classes according to Bacon's division of science, and embraces forty-four chapters. It contains many rare, valuable, and splendid volumes. The first Library of Congress was collected under the direction of Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Gallatin, and others, and consisted of about three thousand volumes, before it was destroyed by the British army on the 24th of August, 1814. It was under the su-

perintendence of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who employed some one to take charge of it during the session. It had been gradually increasing for nearly fourteen years, and was much resorted to at the early period of our City as a place of relaxation, in consequence of the want of other sources of amusement, and the absence of those dinner parties and soirées which are now so frequent in this City during the winter. The total loss of the library induced Mr. Jefferson to offer his collection to Congress, which forms the substratum of the present valuable library. His books may be distinguished by a private mark. Whenever the printer's token occurs at the bottom of the page, as a *J*, he has put *T* before it, and when *T* occurs he puts *J* after it, so as to form the initials of his name. Several presents have been made to the Library since its origin. Among these is a splendid and valuable collection of medals, designed by M. Denon, and executed by order of the French Government. The series commences in 1796 and ends in 1815, and embraces all the battles and events which occurred during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. These are beautifully executed and arranged with a small collection of American medals in Parisian bronze in neat cases on either side of the mantle piece at the south end of the room. All of these were presented by Mr. Irving, the brother, it is said, of George W. Irving, who obtained them while in Paris, at considerable difficulty, and at a cost of five thousand francs. An original likeness of Christopher Columbus, presented by Mr. Barrel, American consul at Madrid, and found by him in an old castle in Spain, is hung up on the south end of the room. Marble busts of Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, Judge Marshall, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, and plaster busts of Jackson and Moultrie, and a *medallion of Madison*, most of them standing on pedestals, are *placed in different parts of the room.*

The Library is kept open during the session every day, except Sunday, from 9 o'clock to 3 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., and in the recess, during the same hours, every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, in each week. Members of Congress, the President and Vice-President of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, Heads of Departments, Secretaries of the two Houses, Diplomatic Corps, and some few others, alone have the privilege of taking books from the Library, and the time during which they are to be kept out is limited to one, two, or three weeks, according to the size of the volume.

J. S. Mehan, Librarian,	-	-	\$1,500 per annum.
Edward B. Stell, Assistant do.	-	-	1,150
Robert Keoran, Messenger,	-	-	500

The rooms south of the Library of Congress are occupied by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and his subordinates. To these offices you are directed by a spacious corridor, which runs along the east wall of the Library, and from which springs the principal staircase leading to the third story of the building; and by a smaller corridor or passage leading from the lobby of the House, meeting the larger corridor at right angles opposite the office of the Clerk of the House. This officer is elected at the beginning of every Congress, with the other officers of the House, but he is empowered to appoint his own clerks.

Passing through the north door of the Rotundo, and the vestibule already mentioned, you enter

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

This room occupies the eastern section of the nother wing—is semicircular in its form, 75 feet in length, and

45 feet in height. A light and beautiful gallery projects from the upper part of the semicircle, and is supported by iron columns and caps bronzed, and protected by an airy and elegant railing of the same material. A series of Ionic columns of Potomac marble, with capitals, copied from those of the Temple of Minerva, support the eastern gallery and form a loggia below. The walls between small pilasters of marble, placed in the circular wall, are painted, and the whole is surmounted by a double ceiling, the lower one of which is enriched with square caissons of stucco, and from its centre is suspended a magnificent gilt chandelier with shaded lamps. The staircases leading to the galleries are narrow, dark, and altogether unsuited to so fine a room. The main entrance to the Chamber is through a vestibule or hall, which is handsomely carpeted and lighted from a small cupola above. There are three entrances to the circular and two to the eastern gallery. On the west side of the building are the offices of the Secretary of the Senate, the access to which is through the hall or vestibule already mentioned.

On the north side of this hall are two rooms, one occupied by the Vice President, and the other, at the close of each session, by the President of the United States, when he comes to sign bills.

Descending a flight of marble steps in the north wing, you enter, through a passage lighted by a lamp, the

COURT ROOM,

Occupied by the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the United States. It is immediately under the Senate Chamber, and nearly of the same form and dimensions, but much less *light and elegant*. The arches of the ceiling diverge like the *radii* of a circle from a point near the loggia to the

circumference. The light is admitted from the east and falls too full upon the face of the attorney who may be addressing the Court. This has, however, been somewhat softened by transparent curtains and Venetian blinds. On the wall, in a recess in front of the bench, is sculptured, in bold relief, the figure of JUSTICE holding the scales, and that of FAME crowned with the rising sun, pointing to the Constitution of the United States. On a stone bracket attached to the pier of one of the arches on the left of the fireplace, is a fine bust, in marble, of Chief Justice Ellsworth, and on a similar bracket, on the right, is a marble bust of Chief Justice Marshall. The members of the bar are accommodated with mahogany desks and armed chairs within the bar, which is about two feet below the level of the floor of the loggia and lobby, and the audience with sofas, settees, and chairs. The Judges have each a mahogany desk and chair; the Chief Justice sits in the centre of the Associate Justices, and all are clothed, during the sitting of the Court, in black robes.

The Supreme Court of the United States assembles annually in the City of Washington on the second Monday in January. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens, and between a State and citizens of other States or aliens, in which latter case, it has original but not exclusive jurisdiction. It has such exclusive jurisdiction in all suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics or servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistent with the law of nations, and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction in all suits brought by Ambassadors or other public Ministers, or in which a Consul or Vice Consul shall be a party. It has, also, appellate juria-

diction from the Circuit Courts and Courts of the several States in certain cases, and has power to issue writs of prohibition to the District Courts, when acting as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States. A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a State, in which a decision could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States and the decision is against their validity, or where the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State is drawn in question, as repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity—or when is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the Constitution, treaty, statute or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the Chief Justice, Judge or Chancellor of the court rendering the judgment or decree complained of, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of, had been ordered or passed in a Circuit Court, and the proceeding upon the revisal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have

been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award exemption. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the beforementioned questions of validity or construction of the said Constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions or authorities in dispute.

Justices of the Supreme Court:

Roger B. Taney, <i>Chief Justice, Baltimore, Md.,</i>	\$5,000
Joseph Story, <i>Associate Justice, Salem, Mass.,</i>	4,500
Smith Thompson, " " <i>New York,</i>	4,500
John McLean, " " <i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	4,500
Henry Baldwin, " " <i>Pittsburg, Penn.,</i>	4,500
James W. Wayne, " " <i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	4,500
Philip P. Barbour, " " <i>Gordonsville, Va.,</i>	4,500
John Catron, " " <i>Nashville, Tenn.,</i>	4,500
John McKinley, " " <i>Florence, Ala.,</i>	4,500

The Judges, while in Washington, reside in the same house, for the greater convenience of consultation.

Felix Grundy, <i>Attorney General,</i>	- - -	\$3,500
Wm. T. Carrol, <i>Clerk,</i>	- - -	Fees.
Alexander Hunter, <i>Marshal, D. C.,</i>	- - -	"
Richard Peters, <i>Reporter,</i>	- - -	2,000

On the west side of the basement story or first floor of the north wing, are the offices of the Clerk of the Court, directly opposite the Court Room, and separated from it by a corridor, which extends the whole length of the building, passing through the *crypt*, from north to south.

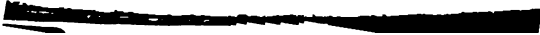
Entering the east door of the south wing, the first room to the left on the ground floor, is the room occupied by the "Committee of Claims." The first story of this wing, under the Hall of Representatives, is thus divided. [See plate.]

Returning to the Rotundo by the western entrance, the productions of the chissel and pencil which ornament

that spacious apartment, claim a more minute description than has been given.

I. PRESERVATION OF CAPTAIN SMITH BY POCAHONTAS.

The group in the panel over the western entrance of the Rotundo, was executed by Signor Cappellano, who, like Causici, was a pupil of the celebrated Canova. This panel contains a group of five figures, representing the moment when Captain Smith was in the act of being despatched by the order of Powhatan, but was saved by the generous interposition of Pocahontas, the daughter of the Chief. This design is partly taken from a rude engraving of this event in the first edition of Smith's History of Virginia. Captain Smith, attired in the military dress of the age, is represented reclining on his elbow, with his body extended on the ground, ready to receive the death-blow from the war-mace of an Indian who stands near his head. The Chief, (Powhatan,) who is in the centre behind, is motioning with his hand, in consequence of the interposition of his daughter, who is hanging over Smith to protect him from the blow, to another Indian, who stands at the feet of the captive ready to assist his companion in completing the work of death. The war-mace of the Indian is, however, resting on his shoulder. Although the composition of this group is good, and the figures very well executed, yet there is an evident want of truth in their delineation and costume. The face and head-dress of Pocahontas are Grecian, and the features of Powhatan are less like an Indian than a European. The whole piece is certainly rich and ornamental; but the objections made, will, we think, strike any one who sees them, and may hereafter present *little difficulty*, when the progress of civilization, the



crease of white population, and other causes, shall have reduced the children of the forest to a small and scanty remnant, in ascertaining which is the true representation of the Indian physiognomy, form and costume, from the specimens thus furnished by our artists.

II. LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS ON PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The subject intended to be illustrated by the group in the panel over the eastern entrance to the Rotundo, from the Portico, is the landing of the Pilgrims. "The group consists of four figures in high relief—the Pilgrim, his wife and child, and an Indian. The former in the costume of that age is in the act of stepping from the prow of the boat, to receive from the hand of an Indian, in a kneeling attitude, on the rock before him, an ear of corn, held out by the latter in a most friendly manner. A mixed expression of hesitancy and gratitude is visible in the countenance of the Pilgrim, who appears to doubt the sincerity of the Indian. Behind in the boat, looking towards heaven with an eye and attitude of devotional gratitude for the deliverance from the sufferings and hardships of the very age, stands his wife. Near her stand their little son, actuated by fear and wonder, holds his father's arm, and seems desirous to prevent his landing. The Indian is seated on the rock, just in front of the Pilgrim, and the prow of the boat, on which is inscribed the year of the first landing, '1620.' It is stated that this rock has been broken up into fragments, and a part of it placed in the centre of the town of Plymouth, where it is known by the name of 'Forefather's Rock.'"

III. CONFLICT BETWEEN BOON AND THE INDIANS.

The exploit of Daniel Boon, the Pioneer of the West, is illustrated in the panel over the south door of the Rotundo. The group consists of Boon and two Indians in a forest, the boughs of one of the trees are waving over their heads. Boon is represented in close conflict with an Indian, after having discharged his rifle at another, who lies at his feet in the agonies of death. The surviving Indian is in the act of striking Boon with his tomahawk, which he averts by raising his rifle in his left hand, while with the other, his arm drawn a little back to give force to the blow, he holds the "long knife," with which he is about to dispatch his savage antagonist. This and panel No 2, were executed by Causici. The narrowness of the space, and the nature of the material in the last, give a clumsiness to the figures, which are colossal, that greatly injure the effect; but the design is good, and the execution bold and spirited. The incident commemorated by this piece of sculpture, is said to have occurred in the year 1773, and the likeness of Boon was taken from a portrait by Harding.

IV. PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

The subject of the panel over the northern door of the Rotundo, is the treaty held by Wm. Penn with the Indians in 1682. Penn is represented standing under the Elm, near Philadelphia, in the act of presenting the treaty to the Indians. An old chief carries in his hand the calumet or pipe of peace, and seems to be listening with attention to the *talk* of a younger Indian. Penn is dressed in the simple *costume* of a Quaker, with as *much benevolence* in his countenance as could be given

in so rough a material; but the execution of the group is less spirited than the others. The artist was a Frenchman named Gevelot.

PAINTINGS.

I. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This painting occupies the first panel to the right of the south entrance of the Rotundo. It is intended as an illustration of one of the most memorable events of our history. The time is that when the famous Declaration of Independence was reported by the committee to the House. The artist states that "in order to give variety to his composition, he found it necessary to depart from the usual practice of reporting an act, and has made the whole committee of five advance to the table of the President to make their report, instead of having the chairman to rise in his place for that purpose. The silence and solemnity of the scene offered such real difficulties to a picturesque and agreeable composition as to justify, in his opinion, this departure from custom, and perhaps fact. The dresses are faithfully copied from the costume of the time." The place is the chamber of Congress, which is copied, Col. Trumbull says, "from the one in which they held their sessions at that time;" and before the "spirit of innovation had violated its memorable walls by modern improvement, as it is called." He has also taken the liberty, he says, of embellishing the back ground, by suspending upon the wall military flags and trophies, taken from the enemy at St. John's, Chambly, &c., and were probably, actually placed in the hall.

The figures in this painting are forty-seven in number, all of them portraits taken from life, or from the best

portraits extant of those who were dead. These paintings derive their value from the likenesses of the distinguished persons they contain. The following are the names of those whose portraits are given. The names in those, and all that follow, referring to the outline heads in the key which accompanies each painting, and beginning on the left of the spectator, viz.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Geo. Wythe, Va. | 25. Geo. Clymer, Pa. |
| 2. Wm. Whipple, N. H. | 26. Wm. Hooper, N. C. |
| 3. Josiah Bartlett, N. H. | 27. Joseph Hewes, N. C. |
| 4. Benj. Harrison, Va. | 28. James Wilson, Pa. |
| 5. Thomas Lynch, S. C. | 29. Fran. Hopkinson, N. J. |
| 6. Rich. H. Lee, Va. | 30. John Adams, Mass. |
| 7. Samuel Adams, Mass. | 31. Roger Sherman, Ct. |
| 8. Geo. Clinton, N. Y. | 32. R. R. Livingston, N. Y. |
| 9. William Paca, Md. | 33. Thomas Jefferson, Va. |
| 10. Samuel Chase, Md. | 34. Benj. Franklin, Pa. |
| 11. Lewis Morris, N. Y. | 35. Rich. Stockton, N. J. |
| 12. Wm. Floyd, N. Y. | 36. Francis Lewis, N. Y. |
| 13. Arthur Middleton, S. C. | 37. J. Witherspoon, N. J. |
| 14. Thos. Hayward, S. C. | 38. Sam. Huntington, Ct. |
| 15. Charles Carroll, Md. | 39. Wm. Williams, Ct. |
| 16. Geo. Walton, Ga. | 40. Oliver Wolcott, Ct. |
| 17. Robert Morris, Pa. | 41. John Hancock, Mass. |
| 18. Thos. Willing, Pa. | 42. Charles Thompson, Pa. |
| 19. Benj. Rush, Pa. | 43. Geo. Reed, Del. |
| 20. Elbridge Gerry, Mass. | 44. John Dickinson, Del. |
| 21. Robt. T. Payne, Mass. | 45. Edward Rutledge, S. C. |
| 22. Abraham Clark, N. J. | 46. Thomas McKean, Pa. |
| 23. Stephen Hopkins, N. J. | 47. Philip Livingston, N. Y. |
| 24. Wm. Ellery, R. I. | |

II. SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE.

The panel next to the preceding one, and on the left of the west entrance to the Rotundo, contains an historical painting. representing the Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, at Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777. "The painting represents Gen. Burgoyne, attended by General

Phillips, and followed by other officers, arriving near the *marque* of Gen. Gates, who has advanced a few steps from the entrance to meet his prisoners. The latter, with Gen. Phillips, has dismounted, and in the act of offering his sword, which Gen. Gates declines to receive, and invites them to enter and partake of refreshments.—A number of the provincial officers of the American army are assembled near their general.

“The confluence of Fish Creek and the North River, where the British left their arms, is shown in the distance, near the head of Col. Scammell; the troops are indistinctly seen crossing the creeks and the meadows under the direction of Col. (since Governor) Lewis, and advancing towards the foreground, they disappear behind the wood which serves to relieve the three principal figures; and again appear (grenadiers, without arms and accoutrements) under the left hand of Gen. Gates. Officers on horseback, American, British, and German, precede the head of the column, and form an interesting cavalcade following the dismounted generals and connecting the different parts of the picture.” The following are the names of the officers whose portraits are given:

1. Major Lithgow, Massachusetts.
2. Colonel Cilly, New Hampshire.
3. General Starks, New Hampshire.
4. Captain Seymour, Conn., of Sheldon's horse.
5. Major Hull, Massachusetts.
6. Colonel Greateon, Massachusetts.
7. Major Dearborn, New Hampshire.
8. Colonel Scammell, New Hampshire.
9. Col. Lewis, Quarter Master General, N. Y.
10. Major-General Phillips, British.
11. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, British.
12. General Baron Reidesel, Germany.
13. Col. Wilkinson, Deputy Adj. General, American.
14. *General Gates.*

15. Colonel Prescott, Massachusetts Volunteer.
16. Colonel Morgan, Virginia Riflemen.
17. Brigadier-Gen. Rufus Putnam, Massachusetts.
18. Lieut. Col. John Brooks, late Gov. of Mass.
19. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Chaplain, Rhode Island.
20. Major Robert Troup, Aid-de-Camp, N. Y.
21. Major Haskell, Massachusetts.
22. Major Armstrong, Aid-de-Camp, now General.
23. Major-General Philip Schuyler, Albany.
24. Brigadier-General Glover, Massachusetts.
25. Brig. Gen. Whipple, New Hampshire Militia.
26. Major Mathew Clarkson, Aid de-Camp. N. Y.
27. Major Ebenezer Stevens, Massachusetts, commanding the Artillery.

III. SURRENDER OF THE BRITISH ARMY, COMMANDED BY LORD CORNWALLIS, AT YORKTOWN, IN VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 19, 1781.

This painting ornaments the panel immediately on the right of the west entrance. The event is historical and memorable, and has been happily chosen by the painter. It closed the war of the Revolution, and established the Independence of the United States. By a skilful movement of Gen. Washington, the French allies from the north and of Count de Grasse, Cornwallis who had previously carried all before him in the south, was obliged to shut himself up in Yorktown, and finding it impossible to hold out till he could receive relief from New York, surrendered his forces on the 19th of October, 1781, to the combined armies of America and France. Gen. Lincoln having been refused the honor of marching out of Charleston, when he had been compelled to render that city, with colors flying, &c., it was thought but just that Lord Cornwallis should be required the same on this occasion, and Gen. Lincoln was pointed to superintend the submission of the

Yorktown in the same manner as that of the American troops at Charleston had been conducted about eighteen months before. "The painting," says the artist, "represents the moment when the principal officers of the British Army, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and entering between the two lines of the victors; by this means the principal officers of the three nations are brought near together, so as to admit of distinct portraits. In the centre of the painting in the distance, are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, following their officers; and also a distant glimpse of York River and the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, as seen from the spot."

The following are the names of the French and American officers, whose portraits are contained in this painting. Those of the former were obtained at Paris in 1787, and taken from life, in the house of Mr. Jefferson, then Minister to France:

1. Count Deuxponts, Col. of French Infantry.
2. Duke de Laval Montmorency, Col. of do.
3. Count Custine, Colonel of French Infantry.
4. Duke de Lauzun, Col. of French Cavalry.
5. Gen. Choizy.
6. Viscount Viomenil.
7. Marquis de St. Simon.
8. Count Fersen, Aid de Camp of Count Rochambeau.
9. Count Charles Damas, do. do. do.
10. Marquis Chastellux.
11. Baron Viomenil.
12. Count de Barras, Admiral.
13. Count de Grasse, Admiral.
14. Count Rochambeau, Gen. en Chef des Francais.
15. General Lincoln.
16. Col. Ebenezer Stevens, American Artillery.
17. Gen. Washington, Commander in Chief.

18. Thos. Nelson, Governor of Virginia.
19. Marquis La Fayette.
20. Baron Steuben.
21. Col. Cobb, Aid de Camp to Gen. Washington.
22. Col. Trumbull, Secretary to Gen. Washington.
23. Major-General James Clinton, New York.
24. General Gist, Maryland.
25. General Anthony Wayne, Pennsylvania.
26. General Hand, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania.
27. General Peter Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania.
28. Maj. Gen. H. Knox, Commander of Artillery.
29. Lieut. Col. E. Huntington, Acting Aid de Camp to General Lincoln.
30. Col. Timothy Pickering, Quarter Master General.
31. Col. Alexander Hamilton, Com. Light Infantry.
32. Colonel John Laurens, South Carolina.
33. Col. Walter Stuart, of Philadelphia.
34. Colonel Nicholas Fish, of New York.

IV. RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AT ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 23, 1783.

This is the last painting of Colonel Trumbull, and occupies the panel on the left of the north entrance. The subject is one of great interest, and the event the painting is intended to represent, partakes of the moral sublime. After having liberated his country from the thralldom of Great Britain, and himself an object of adoration to his admiring countrymen, he nobly throws aside all personal ambition, surrenders his commission into the hands of those who had conferred it, and retires into the shades of private life. Congress were in session at Annapolis, and that great man, after taking leave of his old military associates at New York, proceeded to that city to tender his resignation. He was admitted upon the floor, and being informed that Congress were prepared to receive his commission, he arose and addressed that

body, in a brief but affecting manner, and thus concluded his address: "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all my employments of public life." He then advanced, delivered to the President his commission, and resumed his seat. Mr. Mifflin, then President of Congress, replied to this address in a very neat and appropriate manner—and in the course of which he remarked: "Having defended the standard of liberty in the new world—having taught a lesson to those who inflict, and to those who feel oppression—you retire from the great theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the *glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command*—it will continue to animate remotest ages." The painter has chosen the moment when General Washington is addressing the President of the body before him. He stands erect, noble and grand, all eyes are fixed upon him with reverence and love; a part of his family are seen looking on from the gallery, and the whole scene is one of the most intense interest. The following are the names of the persons introduced whose portraits are given:

1. Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, President.
2. Charles Thompson, Penn., Member of Congress.
3. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, do.
4. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina, do.
5. Samuel Osgood, Massachusetts, do.
6. Edward McComb, Delaware, do.
7. George Partridge, Massachusetts, do.
8. Edward Lloyd, Maryland, do.
9. R. D. Spraight, North Carolina, do.
10. Benjamin Hawkins, do. do.
11. A. Foster, New Hampshire, do.

12. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, Member of Congress.
13. Arthur Lee, do. do.
14. David Howell, Rhode Island, do.
15. James Munroe, Virginia, do.
16. Jacob Reid, South Carolina, do.
17. James Madison, Virginia, (spectator,)
18. William Ellery, Rhode Island, do.
19. Jeremiah Lownly Chase, Maryland, do.
20. S. Hardy, Virginia, do.
21. Charles Morris, Pennsylvania, do.
22. General Washington.
23. Colonel Benjamin Walker.
24. Colonel David Humphreys, Aid de Camp.
25. General Smallwood, Maryland, (spectator.)
26. General Otho Holland Williams, Maryland, do.
27. Colonel Samuel Smith, do. do.
28. Colonel John E. Howard Baltimore, do. do.
29. Charles Carroll and two daughters, do. do.
30. Mrs. Washington and her three grand children, do.
31. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Maryland, do.

Proceeding through the western entrance of the Capitol you reach a spacious terrace, paved with Seneca free stone, and extending in a beautiful sweep, from north to south. Beneath this terrace, which is below the level of the east front, is a range of *casemate* arches, forming depositories for the wood and coal annually consumed in the building. The terrace is faced with a grass bank or glacis, and accessible by two flight of stone steps on either side of the open arches leading to the basement story of the Capitol; under the middle of these is a handsome marble fountain, from which the water, brought through pipes from springs about two miles north of the Capitol, falls into a beautiful basin of white marble, and thence flows into a reservoir cased with stone, and in which has been erected a MONUMENT to the memory of the young naval officers, Sommers, Wadsworth, Israel, Decatur,

Dorsey and Caldwell, who gallantly perished off Tripoli, in 1804. This neat and beautiful monument was formerly erected in the Navy Yard of this City, a much more appropriate place than the one in which it now stands, and was executed in Italy, at the expense and by order of the officers of the Navy. It is a small Doric Pillar, with emblematic embellishments, &c., crowned with an Eagle in the act of flying. The column, ornamented with the prows of Turkish vessels, rest on a base, on one side of which is sculptured in *basso relievo* a view of Tripoli and its fortresses in the distance, the Mediterranean and American fleet in the foreground. The whole Monument is of Italian marble, and its sub-base of American marble, found near Baltimore. On each of the other sides of the base are inscriptions, one containing the names of the officers who so heroically sacrificed their lives on the occasion rather than become the slaves of barbarians, the other the epitaph, &c. At each angle stands an appropriate marble figure, spiritedly executed. One of these represents AMERICA directing the attention of her *Children*, two beautiful infant figures, to HISTORY, who is recording the daring and intrepid action of the young heroes; the third represents FAME, with a wreath of laurel in one hand and a pen in the other, and the fourth MERCURY, as the genius of Commerce, with his cornucopia and caduceus. Further west is another fall or glacis, with stone steps, from the bottom of which three fine walks, paved with granite, lead to the principal eastern gates, one in the centre, one opening into the Maryland, and the other into the Pennsylvania avenue. On each side of the centre gateway are porters lodges, which with the stone piers to the gates, are constructed in the same style as the basement of the building. The public

grounds around the Capitol are enclosed by an iron palisade or railing, bordered with a belt of forest and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, and laid out into walks, neatly gravelled, and also planted with fine trees. On each side of the centre walk are two small *jets d'eau*, supplied with water from the reservoir above. A brick pavement extends along the wall, on the outside, upwards of a mile in length, and the square or public grounds form, in fine weather, one of the most beautiful promenades in this country. Proceeding along the Pennsylvania avenue, which is 160 feet in width, and planted on each side with the elm, maple, and tree of heaven, you come to the

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

This elegant edifice is built of free stone, like the Capitol, according to the Ionic proportions. The design was furnished by Capt. James Hoban, of this City, and is said to be copied from a private building in Dublin. The foundation was laid on the 13th of October, 1792. It is very beautifully situated at the intersection of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Connecticut and Vermont avenues, and stands near the centre of a plat of ground of 20 acres, at an elevation of 44 feet above high water. "The entrance front faces north upon Lafayette Square, and the garden front to the south, opens an extensive and finely varied view of the Capitol and improved part of the City, of the River and Potomac Bridge, and of the opposite Virginia and Maryland shores.

The building is one hundred and seventy feet front, and eighty-six feet deep, is built of white free stone, with Ionic pilasters, comprehending two lofty stories of rooms, covered with a stone balustrade. The north front is or-

namented with a fine portico of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into and place company under shelter. The middle space is the entrance for those visitors who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic ordonnance, and by a semi-circular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground to the level of the principal story. In the interior, the north entrance opens immediately into a spacious hall of forty by fifty feet, furnished simply, with plain stuccoed walls. Advancing through a screen of Ionic columns apparently of white marble, but only of a well executed imitation, in composition, the door in the centre opens into the oval room, or saloon of forty by thirty feet, the walls covered with plain gold leaf paper, with deep gilded borders.—

- The marble chimney piece and tables, the crimson silk drapery of the window curtains and chairs, with a rich carpet, two large mirrors and a splendid cut glass chandelier, give the appearance of a rich and consistent style of decoration and finish. On each side of this room and communicating therewith by large doors, is a square room of thirty by twenty-two feet. Those three rooms form the suit of apartments in which company is usually received on parade occasions. To the west of these is the *company dining room*, forty by thirty, and on the north west corner is the *family dining room*. All these rooms are finished handsomely, but less richly than the oval room. The walls are covered with rich paper, sprinkled with gold and gilt borders. The stairs for family use are in a cross entry at this end, with store

rooms, china closets, &c. between the two dining rooms. On the east end of the house is the large banqueting room (called the *East-room*) extending the whole depth of the building, with windows to the north and south, and a large glass door to the east, leading to the terrace roof of the offices. This room is eighty by forty feet, and twenty-two feet high; it is finished with handsome stucco cornice. It has lately been fitted up in a splendid manner. The paper is white and silver. There are four mantels of black marble with Italian black and gold fronts, and handsome grates; each mantel is surmounted with a mirror, the plates of which measure one hundred by fifty-eight inches, framed in a very beautiful style, and a pair of ten light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French cepina vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three handsome chandeliers of eighteen lights each, of cut glass in gilt mountings, with a number of gilt bracket lights of five candles each. The carpet, which contains nearly five hundred yards, is of fine Brussels.— Under the centre chandelier is placed a round table of rich workmanship of Italian black and gold slabs; and each pair is filled with a table corresponding with the round table, with splendid lamps on each of them. The curtains are of a light blue merino with yellow draperies. The principal stairs on the left of the entrance hall are spacious, and covered with Brussel's carpeting. On ascending these, the visiter to the President is led into a spacious anti-room, from the south windows of which a beautiful prospect is presented to the eye. When in course to be introduced, he ascends a few steps and finds himself in the east corner chamber, the President's cabinet room, which is about forty feet wide, and finished

like those below. The other chambers are appropriated to family purposes.

The grounds around this mansion are enclosed like those of the Capitol, with an iron railing on a stone case, into which we enter through two gateways of stone, at the north or main entrance. They are laid out into gravelled walks, planted with trees, in clumps and lines along the walls, and ornamental shrubbery and flowers. A portion of the reservation allotted to this building, extending south of the wall, some distance beyond the Tiber, has not yet been enclosed, and lies waste and uncultivated.

There is a rusticated gateway on the east of the square, of free stone, in the form of an arch, with a large weeping willow on each side of the entrance. It was formerly said, by the lady of a President, while occupying the house appropriated for his use, and being congratulated on her elevation—"I don't know that there is much cause for congratulation—the President of the United States generally comes in at the iron gate, and goes out at the *weeping willows*."

On the west of the President's House are two large brick buildings, one, a hundred and fifty-nine feet long and fifty-seven feet wide, and the other one hundred and thirty feet long by sixty feet wide. They are each two stories high, with basements of free stone, and the north building has a handsome portico of the Ionic order. The latter is occupied by the

WAR DEPARTMENT ;

And the south building by the

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Both the edifices are enclosed, and the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The west entrance is

from 17th street, on the west of which, in private houses, having at present no other accommodation, are the *Pension Office*, the offices of the *Paymaster General*, *Topographical Bureau*, *Subsistence Department*, *Medical Department*, &c.

Another building of the same dimensions as that west of the President's House, fronting north, and in the same style of architecture, stands on 15th street, and is occupied by the

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Its companion on the south, then occupied by the Treasury Department, was consumed by fire on the 31st of March, 1833; after which, until a few months since, the Department has been accommodated in private buildings on the Pennsylvania avenue; but a spacious structure nearly on the old site, extending along 15th street, and built of free stone, with a colonnade in front, the whole length of the edifice, has been erected, and is now occupied by that Department and its various bureaus. It contains one hundred and fifty apartments with large corridors from north to south.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

In consequence of the destruction of the old building by fire on the 15th of December, 1846, has been and is now accommodated in a range of private buildings on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 14th and 15th streets west. A new and splendid edifice, of white marble, is now in progress on the old site for the accommodation of that Department, and another built of granite and free stone, on a public square in the rear of

the former, fronting on F street, is nearly completed for the accommodation of the

PATENT OFFICE,

Which has, since the fire mentioned above, occupied a portion of the City Hall, through the liberality of the Corporation of Washington. All these public buildings are under the superintendence of Major William Noland, Commissioner, whose office is in the Capitol, and whose salary is \$2,000 per annum. The public grounds around the Capitol and President's House, are under the direction of Mr. James Maher, the Chief Gardener, whose salary is \$1,000, and who has rendered them very beautiful.

To these grounds the police regulations of the City of Washington have been extended, and they are under such rules and regulations as the presiding officers of the two houses have jointly prescribed for their preservation and the maintainance of order.

Police of the Capitol.—David M. Wilson, Principal; James D. Waller, Assistant; Thomas Scrivener, do.; J. Wirt, do.; Isaac Wailes, do.

THE NAVY YARD.

This yard is situated on the Eastern Branch, about three-fourths of a mile south east of the Capitol; contains 27 acres, and cost four thousand dollars. It is enclosed on the north and east side by a high brick wall.—The entrance is on 8th street, through a handsome gateway of stone, on each side of which are neat guard-rooms. It contains a commodious brick dwelling for the Commandant, and other houses for the accommodation of officers attached to the Yard. There are extensive tim-

ber sheds, warehouses, blacksmiths, coopers, trimmers, plumbers, joiners, sail-makers, boat builders shops, &c, and two large ship houses. It has a steam engine which works two sets of saws, drives a tilt hammer, turners lathes, &c. A neat and beautiful building of brick, two stories high, with verandahs running all around it, has lately been erected as offices, for the officers and others doing business in this establishment. There is also a neat armory, handsomely arranged; and a large quantity of naval stores and cannon of every caliber are deposited in this Yard. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the whole interior presents the appearance of great neatness and cleanliness. Several ships of war have been built at this Yard, the designs, durability and construction of which have been much admired and applauded: among these were the COLUMBUS 74, and the POTOMAC, ESSEX, COLUMBIA and BRANDYWINE frigates of 44 guns each. No situation in the country could be better chosen for a manufacturing yard than this, especially after the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall have been completed as far as Cumberland. The river has a sufficient depth of water for frigates to ascend without lighting beyond the Yard; and being under the immediate eye of Congress and the Government, it should claim their care, attention and favor.

	<i>Commandant,</i>	\$3,500	per an.
James H. Aulick,	<i>Master Commandant,</i>	2,100	do.
R. B. Cunningham,	<i>Lieutenant,</i>	1,500	do.
Dudley Walker,	<i>Purser,</i>	1,141	do.
William Ryland,	<i>Chaplain,</i>	1,200	do.

HOSPITAL.

D. S. Edwards,	<i>Surgeon,</i>	\$1,172	per an.
John Haslett,	<i>Assistant Surgeon,</i>	950	do.

CIVIL.

Carey Selden, *Store-keeper*, \$1700 per an-
S. Humphreys, *Chief Naval Constructor*, 3000 do.

The American Navy consists of

- 11 Ships of the Line of 74, 80 and 120 guns.
- 15 Frigates of the 1st class of 44 guns.
- 2 Frigates of the 2d class of 36 guns.
- 16 Sloops of War of 16, 18 and 20 guns.
- 4 Brigs.
- 6 Schooners.
- 1 Steamship.
- 1 Storeship.—Total 56.

Besides the Washington Navy Yard, there are several others belonging to the United States. One at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, containing 50 acres, cost \$5,500. One at Charlestown, Massachusetts, containing 84 acres, cost \$39,214. One on Long Island, New York, on Wallabout Bay, containing 30 acres, which cost \$40,000. One at Philadelphia, containing 11 acres, which cost \$37,000. One at Gosport, Virginia, containing 16 acres, which cost \$12,000; and one at Pensacola, Florida.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1776, the Flag of the United States was ordered by a resolution of Congress, to be formed of 13 stripes of alternate red and white, and the Union of 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing the new constellation. In 1794, the stripes and stars were increased to 15, in consequence of the addition of two new States.—In 1818, the number of stripes was again restored to 13, and the stars of the Union increased to 20; and it was also ordered “that on the admission of every new State one star shall be added to the Union of the Flag, to take

effect on the 4th of July then next succeeding such admission."

THE MARINE BARRACKS.

Those barracks are of brick, front on 8th street east, and extend upwards of 700 feet in length, with a centre building two stories high, having a portico in front and back. This is occupied by the officers of the corps at Washington as their quarters. At the north of the square stands a commodious brick dwelling for the accommodation of the Colonel of the corps and his family; and at the south, directly opposite, are an armory and workshop. The whole ground (square 927) is enclosed with a high wall of brick, and kept very neat and clean.

The following officers are stationed at Head Quarters:

Archibald Henderson, *Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.*

Levi Twiggs, *Captain.*

James Edelin, *Captain.*

P. G. Howell, *Adjutant and Inspector, Captain.*

G. W. Walker, *Paymaster, Captain.*

A. A. Nicholson, *Quarter-Master, Captain.*

J. J. C. Hardy, *1st Lieutenant.*

Landon N. Carter, *1st Lieutenant.*

Francis C. Hall, *1st Lieutenant.*

John G. Reynolds, *1st Lieutenant.*

J. S. Develin, *2d Lieutenant.*

John A. Kearney, *Surgeon.*

Minor, *Assistant Surgeon.*

THE NAVY MAGAZINE.

This is a substantial brick house situated on a reservation belonging to the United States, on the Eastern Branch, containing about 70 acres of ground, which has been enclosed with a post and rail fence. A small frame house for the keeper stands within a few yards of the

Magazine, and a wharf, for the convenience of receiving and carrying off the powder, extends from the shore some short distance into the river, but it is in a dilapidated state.

William Hebb, *Keeper*, \$490 per annum.

In returning from this establishment, you pass the

CONGRESSIONAL BURIAL GROUND.

This grave yard is under the direction of the Vestry of Christ Church of this City. It is situated about a mile and a half east of the Capitol, and embraces an area of about ten acres, surrounded by a substantial brick wall, with three handsome gate-ways leading into the cemetery, through which run several fine avenues and smaller walks, ornamented with trees and shrubs, that are now beginning to give the appearance of a garden. The site of this grave yard has been most judiciously chosen. It commands a fine view of the surrounding country and the Anacostia, which flows at a short distance below it, and, in a calm summer evening, when the water is still and placid, reflects from its polished bosom the beautiful landscape on the opposite side of the river. A spacious and tastefully constructed general receiving vault stands on one of the main avenues. It was erected by Congress for the reception of the dead for whom graves might not have been prepared. It is surrounded by a neat iron railing; its front built of freestone, the door of iron, and the area within the railing ornamented with beautiful shrubs. In this vault bodies may be kept for two months, after which they must be removed for interment. This course is frequently adopted by families and strangers who have no vaults, in order to prevent those outrages which are sometimes committed in other

cities upon the dead by resurrectionists. In one instance, however, the body of a distinguished citizen was permitted to remain for upwards of ten months, in the expectation that a tomb or monument would be erected by his friends, under which the remains were to be deposited. This was the body of the eloquent author of the *British Spy*, to whose memory his friends and the members of the Bar had promised to cause a monument to be erected, provided his family would consent to permit him to be buried in the cemetery. The pledge, however, as in the case of WASHINGTON and MARSHALL, has never been redeemed, and the remains of the illustrious WIRT were finally thrown into an obscure grave, to moulder with the dead around him.

In the southwest corner of this grave yard the eye rests upon a broken marble shaft, which indicates the spot where the remains of the brave BROWN repose.

“The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

What thrilling events does not this mute memorial of the dead recall! But even they, too, are fast passing away from the memory of his countrymen, and the succeeding generation will know them, only from the page of history.

In the northeast corner of this burial ground stand two neat marble monuments, erected to the memory of men who once filled a large space in the public eye—GEORGE CLINTON and ELBRIDGE GERRY, who died here while in the discharge of their official duties as Vice Presidents of the United States. These, at present, are the principal monuments in this cemetery. Almost in a line with these, and ranging from north to south, are tombs of such members of Congress as have died at the Seat of Government, and been buried at the public expense. They

are built of free or sand stone, painted white, have each four panels, on one of which are engraved, in black letters, the name, age, period of death, &c. of the deceased, and topped with a small pyramid. A brick wall is formed at the bottom of the grave, in which a splendid mahogany coffin, decorated with plated escutcheons, and containing the body of the deceased member, is deposited, and over which a brick arch is cast, and the whole surmounted by the very plain and rather tasteless tomb of which I have spoken. Some more beautiful design might be substituted without adding much to the expense; and the material should be marble, instead of the very ordinary sandstone of which they are now constructed. As a burial ground, partly national, great architectural might be united to fine horticultural taste, and thus form a retreat to which the stranger as well as the citizen would feel a melancholy pleasure in repairing, to tranquilize the agitations of feeling, while meditating in solitude, amid the silent repositories of the dead.

Among those mute but eloquent memorials of mortality, where the "bitterness of hatred, the insatiability of avarice, and the fire of ambition," no longer exist, and are forever buried in the tomb which covers them, the mind naturally sinks into a train of melancholy reflection, which such a scene is always calculated to inspire, and becomes softened and mellowed by the calm and salutary meditation into which it is irresistibly led. We feel, in looking around us, that all is indeed vanity; that we are but ciphers in this beautiful world, and that in a few fleeting years we, too, shall become a kneaded clod, and quit all that once rendered life delightful, and perhaps rest amid the very mouldering heaps over which our

eye now coldly but pensively wanders. "We are shadows," says Pindar; "the dreams of shadows are all that our fancies imagine." Man is emphatically dust, and to dust he must return, after life's fatal fever is past. All his greatness, and glory, and power, are but the *ignis fatui* of living corruption—nectors, that blaze for a moment, and then disappear forever, in the long night of death. But to this "savior all must come at last." The grave is man's last resting place; there terminate the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the cares and pleasures of existence. But one consolation remains—

"An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave,
Legions of angels can't confine me there."

In the course of thirty-eight years, during which Congress has assembled in this City, there have not been more than thirty five or forty interments of its members. Two of these were buried in a rural church yard a few miles from Washington, having died in the infancy of the City, when no public burial ground existed. Their remains were a few years ago transferred, by order of Congress, to this cemetery, and interred with those who had been previously buried here. After this lapse of time, but little could be found of what once constituted the bodies of men who had, perhaps, while in being, been gifted with physical beauty, and animated with all the hopes and joys and pleasures of life. All had mouldered away, except a few bones, which were collected together and deposited among those who had subsequently sunk into the long sleep of death, and been honored with a public funeral, and all the "sable mockery of we." But here repose the statesman, the orator, and the warrior; the illustrious and the obscure, "and all

that beauty, all that worth e'er gave," alike crumble into dust, and mingle with the common elements from which they sprang.

Among those who "lie in cold obstruction and who rot" in this burial ground are two who, wearied with the world, or in a fit of frenzy, sought for quiet and repose in the grave. They are honored with nearly the same memorial as those who had the courage to live out their term of life on earth, and their dust commingles with that of the mighty dead around them. *Nil mortuis nisi bonum* is not always a correct maxim. The vices as well as the virtues of the dead should be recorded as examples to be shunned or followed by the living.

While strolling through this cemetery one cannot but exclaim—

"How populous, how vital is the grave!
This is creation's melancholy vault;
The vale funereal, the sad cypress gloom,
The land of apparitions, empty shades;
All, all on earth is shadow."

But a few years have elapsed since this spot was covered with a primeval forest, the haunt of the savage, the lurking place of the wild beast; and now, how populous with the dead! the last abiding place of those who once fascinated and led the mind captive by their eloquence; who charmed the eye with the splendor of their beauty, or excited admiration by their bravery and patriotism. Here rests, too, the body of the Indian warrior, whose last wish was, that the big guns might be fired over him to waft his spirit in triumph to the region where wander the souls of his fathers. PUSHMAHATA's wish was gratified, and a tomb has been erected over his body to indicate that he was the friend of the white man. Would

that it could be said that the white man was the fitter of the Indian! This brave son of the forest died as he had lived—the lofty and fearless warrior—and, like Outallassi, he

“Would not stain with grief
The death-song of an Indian chief.”

The rude child of Nature, and the polished occupant of the drawing-room—the Demosthenes of the Senate, and the humble laborer of the field—the old and decrepit, and the young and beautiful—repose together in the bosom of their common mother. What a levellet is death! But,

“Were death denied, poor man would live in vain;
Where death denied, to live would not be life;
Were death denied, e’en fools would wish to die.”

Those who have the superintendence and management of this interesting burial-ground have done much, aided by appropriations by Congress, to beautify and improve it. A convenient brick lodge or edifice has been erected near the western wall for the accommodation of the sexton. Avenues and walks have been laid out, gravelled and ornamented with appropriate trees and flowering shrubs. The tree of Heaven, the Babylonian willow, the elm, the cedar, and the fir are beginning to afford shade and give beauty to the cemetery. The arbor vite, rose, calicanthus, myrtle, &c., are also planted and nourished by the hand of affection and tenderness; and it is curious to see “many a mouldering heap,” where lie the bodies of the dead, covered with and putting forth the trees of life. But the cypress and the yew are wanting; they are not suited to the climate. And the

“*Fidel ami des morts, protecteur de leurs cendres*”

is looked for in vain. And the funereal yew, so common in the church-yards of England, the symbol of immortality, the melancholy and appropriate companion of the dead, finds no abiding place here. The outspreading branches and dark sombre foliage of this melancholy tree form a fine feature in the scenery of a grave-yard.

“Cheerless, unsocial plant, that loves to dwell
 ’Midst skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms.

A noxious tree is the church-yard yew,
 As if from the dead its sap it drew;
 Dark are its branches and dismal to see,
 Like plumes at death’s latest solemnity.
 Spectral and jagged, and black as wings
 Which some spirit of ill o’er a sepulchre flings:
 Oh! a terrible tree is the church-yard yew,
 Like it is there nothing so ghastly to view.”

Ainsworth.

But the rose, the lovely rose, is seen, in most of its varieties, unfolding its beautiful buds, and breathing its delicious fragrance upon almost every grave. This shrub, which, according to Anacreon,

Preserves the cold inurned clay,
 And marks the vestige of decay,

is a fine burial-ground ornament, and an expressive emblem of affection.

Great improvements have been made within a few years in this burial-ground, and it is now an object worthy the attention of the citizen as well as the stranger.

The Congressional Burial-ground may not be compared at present to the Père la Chaise, near Paris, or Mount Auburn, in the vicinity of Boston; but I know of no other cemetery in this country superior to it in beauty of site, the neatness, cleanliness, and arrangement of the

grounds, or the number, and, in a few cases, the beauty of its monuments and tombs. There is no evidence of neglect or indifference towards the dead by those who superintend, or those whose kindred or friends repose in this burial-ground. Of the other grave-yards of this City I need say nothing. As they are but seldom used, they, of course, do not claim much attention from such as have the direction of them, and will only be occasionally visited by those whom undying affection and tenderness may lead to the last resting-place of their departed friends, to plant a flower or shed a tear over their graves.

At the southern extremity of the City, called Greenleafs Point, is an extensive

ARSENAL.

This Arsenal occupies a portion of land about a quarter of a mile square, and together with the shops and laboratories, is used for the deposit of arms and the manufacture of military stores. Attached to it are large sheds and houses for the storage of caissons, cannon carriages and quarters for the officers and men; a magazine, model-offices, &c., the whole beautifully situated. There is also, in the enclosed ground, a fine brick edifice, three stories high, for the use of the Arsenal. "The machinery employed consists of a steam engine of 12 horse power, attached to which is a trip-hammer, two screw cutting machines, a drilling and two sawing machines, circular and upright, and several newly constructed lathes, &c. The average number of workmen employed is about one hundred. The stores consist of about eight hundred iron cannon, chiefly of large calibre, above thirty brass

cannon, howitzers and mortars, captured during the Revolution. There are also about forty thousand stand of arms, one hundred field carriages of wood, and a large number of cast iron, for fortifications." The officer commanding is Capt. Wm. H. Bell. The Arsenal belongs to the division of Major General Scott.

Immediately North of the Arsenal is

THE PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT.

It is a brick edifice of considerable elevation, containing "the cells of the convicts four tier high, built of free stone, and secured by strong iron doors." The dwellings of the Warden and Keepers, which are attached to the main building, are commodious and convenient; that of the former fronts the Potomac and is pleasantly situated. A good wharf runs into the river in front of the Warden's house, and has been erected for the convenience of landing articles for the use of the establishment. The grounds are enclosed with a high brick wall.

Thomas Carbery, Bernard Hoe, and William Minor,				
<i>Inspectors, each,</i>	-	-	-	\$250
Isaac Clark, <i>Warden,</i>	-	-	-	1,500
B. S. Bohrer, <i>Physician,</i>	-	-	-	400
Rev. R. R. Gurley, <i>Chaplain</i>	-	-	-	200
William Wheatley, <i>Clerk,</i>	-	-	-	1,000
John A. Young,	}	<i>Assistant Keepers, each,</i>		700
G. Bradley,				
J. C. David,				
W. V. Reswick,				
G. B. Smith,	}	<i>Guards, each,</i>		00
M. Piggott, and				
D. Hoever,				

The Penitentiary now contains 29 white male prisoners; 1 white female prisoner, 29 colored male, and 4 colored female prisoners—total, 63, October 1839. The receipts of

1838, from the labor of the prisoners, amounted to \$4,529. Several have acquired trades, and some have been hopefully converted under the instruction of the amiable and pious Chaplain, Mr. Gurley. The establishment is very healthy, only one having died since its origin in 1829. The cells and other apartments are well ventilated, and the most rigid cleanliness is maintained. The diet is coarse and cheap, but well cooked. The expense is about 16 cents per day for food, clothing and bedding. The convicts are required to labor in silence, from sun-rise to sun-set. At night, they are locked in separate cells.— The beds and bedding are kept remarkably neat and clean, and lime is freely used for cleansing and purifying the rooms. The annual expense of supporting the institution is estimated at \$15,200.

THE CITY HALL.

The south front of this fine building only is completed. It was planned by an architect, named Hadfield, and commenced in 1820, out of the proceeds of the sale of a lottery privilege granted to the Corporation by Congress; but from the failure of the lottery agent, it has been mainly built out of the funds of the Corporation. The outside is not yet finished, it being intended to be stuccoed, and to have porticoes in the centre and at each end. It is built on a reservation called the Judiciary Square, and which terminates $4\frac{1}{2}$ street. Immediately north of the City Hall, stands the *old Jail*, and on the northeast angle of the square, is now in progress, and nearly completed, a spacious brick edifice, three stories high, and neatly designed, to be used hereafter as the *JAIL* of the County. The defectiveness and bad con-

struction of the old Jail, induced Congress, at the last session, to appropriate a sufficient sum for the erection of the one now building, which, it is hoped, will be free from the serious objections made to the former.

The eastern half of the City Hall is occupied by the *Circuit and Criminal Courts* of the United States for the County and their offices, for which Congress gave but \$10,000. The Court room occupies half the centre of the building, and the first floor of the eastern projection, on each side of the corridor, is occupied by the Clerk of the Court, the District Attorney, and the Marshal. The second story is appropriated to the use of the Grand and Petty Juries. The basement story is occupied by Attornies and Patent Agents, who rent the rooms of the Corporation.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance of all suits of a civil nature at common law, or in equity. Where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of \$500, and the United States are the plaintiffs or petitioner, or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State. But no person can be arrested in one district for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought before either of said Courts against an inhabitant of the United States by an original process in any other District than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ; and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any *promissory* note, or other chose in action, in favor

of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such Court to recover the said contents, if no assignment had been made, except in case of foreign bills of exchange. The Circuit Courts also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts, under the regulations and restrictions provided by law. From final decrees in a District Court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds \$300, exclusive of costs, an appeal is allowed to the next Circuit Court to be held in such District. But no District Judge (sitting in a Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal or error from his own decision, but may assign the reason for such decision.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, holds its sessions in the City Hall, for Washington County, on the fourth Monday in March, and the fourth Monday in November. In Alexandria, for Alexandria County, on the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in October; and the District Court sits on the 1st Mondays in June and December.

Circuit Court.

Wm. Cranch, <i>Chief Judge,</i>	-	-	\$2,700
B. Thruston, <i>Associate Judge,</i>	-	-	2,500
J. S. Morsel, <i>do. do.</i>	-	-	2,500
Francis S. Key, <i>Attorney of the District,</i>	-	-	Fees.
Alexander W. Hunter, <i>Marshall of the District,</i>	-	-	do.
William Brent, <i>Clerk of Washington County,</i>	-	-	do.
Edmund I. Lee, <i>Clerk of Alexandria County,</i>	-	-	do.

DISTRICT COURT.

William Cranch, *Judge.*
Edmund I. Lee, *Clerk, Alexandria.*

CRIMINAL COURT

This Court, from the inconvenient intermingling of the criminal with the civil business of the Circuit Court, and

the long sessions of that Court, which it necessarily occasioned, was established about two years ago, for the exclusive trial of criminal cases occurring within the District of Columbia. The first Judge, T. F. Mason, died soon after his appointment, and JAMES DONLAP, of Georgetown, was appointed his successor. The salary of the Judge is \$2,000 per annum. In case of sickness, or other legal cause occurring to prevent the attendance of the Judge, the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, and in case of his sickness, the senior Associate Judge, shall preside in this Court; and an appeal is allowed from the Criminal to the Circuit Court of the District. It holds its sessions six times a year. In Washington County, on the last Monday in December, second Monday in March, first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in October; and in Alexandria County, on the first Mondays in April and November.

The basement story of the western projection of the City Hall is occupied by the offices of the Mayor, Register, Clerks, Collector of Taxes, and Surveyor of the City; and the rooms on each side of the principal corridor, running from east to west, are mostly occupied by Draftsmen, Patent Agents, and the Messenger of the Mayor's office, and of the Boards of the City Councils. The first story is at present occupied by the Patent Office of the United States; and the second story, by the Board of Aldermen, south room; the Board of Common Council, west room; the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and their Clerks and Treasurer. On the right of the west entrance of the basement story is the room occupied by the

ORPHANS' COURT

For Washington County. It sits in this County every Tuesday and Friday in each week, at 12 o'clock; and

in Alexandria County, on the first Monday in each month; an extra session is held whenever the public interest may require it.

Dr. N. P. Causin, *Judge, Washington*, \$1,000 per an.

Ed. N. Roach, *Register of Wills*.

C. Neale, *Judge, Alexandria*, 800 do.

Alexander Moore, *Register of Wills*.

THE WASHINGTON CANAL, until 1831, belonged to a private company, and was imperfectly constructed. At that time the Corporation purchased all the rights of that company in the Canal, and proceeded to complete it, in a manner highly creditable to the City. It extends from the termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at 17th street, west, to which it is connected by a lock at that street, to the Eastern Branch. The Canal and all the basins are walled with stone on both sides, throughout its whole length. From 17th to 14th street, is a spacious basin 500 feet wide; from 14th to 6th street, where there is another ample basin, its width is 150 feet; and from 6th street to its termination in the Eastern Branch, its width varies from forty-five to eighty feet, and its depth is four feet below low tide, throughout. At its eastern terminus there is another spacious basin, and a wharf which extends to the channel. The cost of this Canal has been \$230,000, and the annual expense in keeping up the bridges which cross it—making the excavations and repairs necessary to render it navigable, is considerable.

A substantial wooden *Bridge*, nearly a mile in length, crosses the Potomac, at the western end of Maryland avenue, and leading to Alexandria and Virginia, which has been built at the expense of the Government; and three wooden bridges cross the Eastern Branch, which were built by individuals and private

companies, but which, it is expected, will soon be substituted by one substantial *free bridge*, to be erected by the Government, that the same facility of access to the City may be afforded to Maryland, as has been to Virginia. Near the Potomac Bridge are several wharves for the accommodation of steamboats and other vessels coming to the City, and several also on the Eastern Branch, west of the Navy Yard, used for the landing of lumber, wood, coal, stone, and other articles brought to this market. There are *three Turnpike Roads*, one leading from the City to Montgomery Court House, one to Alexandria, and one to Baltimore. The City has at present, three Market Houses, one in the first ward, west, one at the Navy Yard, east, and one in the centre, between 7th and 9th streets, and near the Pennsylvania avenue. This is the principal Market of the City, and in the quality and abundance of the commodities brought there for sale, is not excelled by any market in the United States. These are held every other day, Sundays excepted, throughout the year—from the 1st of May till the 1st of October, from 4 o'clock till 9 o'clock in the morning, and from the 1st of October till the 1st of May, from 5 to 10 o'clock. A market is also held every Saturday evening, at each of the Market Houses in the City, and to each Market House, there is a Clerk of the Market, appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, whose duty it is to see the laws enforced and the Market kept clean; for which he receives, in the Centre Market, \$1, and in the other two Markets, 75 cents per diem, for every day he attends. An Assistant Clerk is appointed for the Centre Market, who receives 75 cents per day.

The Corporation maintains an *ALMS HOUSE* or *ASYLUM*, for the accommodation and support of poor, infirm,

and diseased persons, and lunatics, at an annual expense of near \$5,000. The Asylum stands some distance northwest of the City Hall, near 7th street—is a large but badly constructed edifice of brick, and has attached to it a Work House or Penitentiary, where offenders against the penal laws of the Corporation are confined; but from the defective system existing, are not punished by being made to labor much. The Asylum is under the direction of six guardians, appointed annually by the Mayor, &c., and who must meet once a week, at least, to superintend the affairs of the Asylum—to attend to the wants of the poor, and to provide for the interment of such as have not the means of burial. They receive \$50 per annum each, and employ a Clerk at \$100, and a Physician, who receives \$200 annually. The want of a Hospital for lunatics renders it necessary, though very inconvenient, to provide for their accommodation, in the same building, with the poor and infirm. These unfortunate persons are allowed two dollars a week for their support, or \$500 per annum.

The City contains two PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS—one in the second, and one in the fourth ward. Those Schools were for many years supported out of the ward funds, but are now maintained out of a fund created by the sale of a lottery privilege, granted to the Corporation by Congress, some years ago. The average number of children, male and female, annually educated at these Schools, is about 250, who are taught gratuitously reading, writing and arithmetic. They are under the management of a Board of Trustees for each School District, who are chosen every year. The annual expense of supporting these Free Schools is about \$1,700; and the six per cent stocks held for the School Fund, amounted in

July, 1839, to \$45,310, yielding yearly an interest of \$2,718, and leaving a consequent annual surplus of \$1,018, which is regularly invested to create a fund for the endowment and support of a third School at some future period.

The City contains twenty-one places of public worship. Three Episcopalians, viz. Christ Church, near the Navy Yard, Pastor, Mr. Bean. Trinity Church, near the City Hall, Pastor, St. John's Church, north of the President's Square, Pastor, Mr. Hawley.

Four Presbyterian Churches, viz. 1st. On 4½ street, Pastor, Mr. McLean. 2d. On F street, Pastor, Mr. Laurie. 3d. Near 15th street, west, Pastor, Mr. And 4th. On 9th street, Pastor, Mr. Smith.

Three Catholic Chapels, viz. St. Peters on 2d street, Capitol Hill, Pastor, Mr. Van Horseigh. St. Patrick's on F. street, Pastor, Mr. Matthews, Assistant Pastor, Mr. Donellan; and a new Chapel on 15th street west.

Three Methodist Episcopal, Pastors, Mr. Slicer, Mr. Cookman, and Mr. Hilt. One Methodist Protestant, on 9th, between E and F streets, Pastor, Mr. Webster.

Three Baptist Churches, Pastor, Mr. O. B. Brown; and the other two occasionally occupied.

One Unitarian Church, Pastor, Mr. Bulfinch.

One Friends Meeting, and two African Churches.

There are two Female Orphan Asylums, the ST. VINCENTS, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity; and the WASHINGTON, under the management of some benevolent ladies of this City; both of which are valuable institutions, and have done, and are calculated to do much good. The City also contains a Library of about 6,000 volumes, belonging to a Company—five Book Stores—ten or twelve Printing Offices; three daily and four weekly papers; a College in the vicinity, the Co-

lumbian, and several well supported Seminaries of learning, in various localities for the instruction of males and females. Two Masonic Halls—a Gallery of Paintings, owned by a distinguished Portrait Painter, Mr. King, finely located, and very rich in productions of the pencil. Several Steamboats—one Theatre, and several large Taverns. The City is well watered from springs, pumps, and hydrants; and the water itself is excellent. There are numerous Societies, Fire Companies, and Banking Institutions; of the former, are the following:

The COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE, established in 1816, for the promotion of the Arts and Sciences.

The COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, established in 1833. The efforts of this Society have been attended with great benefit to the District in the manifest improvement of its fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Its exhibitions are usually very splendid. The officers are, Gen. Towson, President; Robert Barnard, and R. S. Coxe, Vice Presidents; N. C. Callah, Treasurer; George Watterston, Corresponding Secretary; and Wm. Thompson, Recording Secretary.

The AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, established in 1835. Three volumes of transactions of this Society have been published by Mr. Peter Force, the present Mayor of Washington, consisting of rare and valuable pamphlets and papers, relating to the early history and affairs of this country, and collected and embodied by him. Two very able and interesting Annual Discourses have been delivered by Gov. Cass and Secretary Woodbury, which form, with several tracts and pamphlets, the first volume of the transactions of this Society.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY has been in existence for five years. Its object is to erect a monument to the memory of the Father of his

country in this City, which he selected as the Metropolis of the Nation. The officers consist of the President of the United States, as the ex-officio President of the Society; three Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, and a Board of Managers, of thirteen members.—Its first President was Judge Marshall, and its second, J. Madison. All adult white male contributors are members, and the Vice President of the United States, Heads of Departments of the General Government; Governors of the respective States and Territories, Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, are honorary members. The sum to be contributed by each individual, was originally limited to one dollar, but that limit has since been removed, and any amount can now be contributed. The names of the contributors are entered in a book for the purpose of being preserved in an apartment, to be prepared for that purpose in the monument. The collections made, so far, amount to about \$34,000, which have been invested in safe stocks, yielding six per cent. interest, and the interest is again invested every six months. The small amount which has been raised by the former plan of collectors for each State, has induced the Board to adopt another, for the purpose of obtaining a fund sufficient to accomplish the original design of the Society, and that is to make every Postmaster in the United States, and every Marshall who shall be employed to take the next census, a collector of contributions for the Monument, and allow him 20 per cent. on the collections he makes. It is the earnest wish of the Board, that this Monument should be erected in a reasonable time. The following

are the names of the officers of the Society and members of the Board of Managers :

President of the United States, *President.*

William Cranch, *1st Vice President.*

Mayor of Washington, *2d Vice President.*

William Seaton, *3d Vice President.*

Samuel H. Smith, *Treasurer.*

George Watterston, *Secretary.*

Managers.

Major-General Macomb. J. P. Van Ness.

General N. Towson. Thomas Monroe, Esq.

Colonel George Bomford. Thomas Carbery, Esq.

Colonel A. Henderson. Mat. St. C. Clark, Esq.

Colonel James Kearney. Peter Force, Esq.

William Brent, Esq. John McLelland, Esq.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society was established about twenty years ago, and has been employed ever since in forming a Colony of Negroes from the United States, on the Coast of Africa, called Liberia. Its exertions during this long period, have been unremitted, and attended with great success. From various causes, however, a rapid decline in the receipts of the Society has taken place since 1835.

In that year they were,	-	-	-	\$51,662
In 1836,	-	-	-	38,157
In 1837,	-	-	-	29,117
In 1838,	-	-	-	12,748

The amended Constitution was adopted at the last meeting of the Society, held on the 11th of December, 1838. By this Constitution, every citizen of the United States who subscribes a dollar, becomes a member of the Society. The Board of Directors is composed of Delegates from the several State Societies, those of the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States; each Society contributing not less than \$1,000 an-

nually to the common Treasury, shall be entitled to two Delegates; and each Society having a Colony under its care, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony, consisting of at least 300 souls, to three Delegates each.—The individual contributing \$1,000 to the Society, shall be a Director for life. The Society and Board of Directors meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January. The Board is vested with the power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia—provide a uniform Code of Laws for the Colonies, and manage the general affairs of colonization throughout the United States. They also appoint annually, the Executive Committee of five, with such officers as they may deem necessary, who are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors. The Board shall designate the salaries of the officers, &c. It shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa—to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the Territory, and define the limits of the Colonies. The Board and Executive Committee are empowered to fill up all vacancies, and make By-Laws for their government, &c.

The officers consist of one President, Henry Clay, and forty-eight Vice Presidents, seven from the District of Columbia.

Board of Directors.

Charles F. Mercer.	Stephen Calwell,
James Garland.	Walter Jones.
Rev. G. Spring.	F. S. Key.
Rev. Alexander Proudfit.	Thomas Corwin.
A. G. Phelps.	John B. Ayerigg.
G. W. Bethune.	William Halsted.
S. Wilkeson.	S. Mason.

Executive Committee.

Samuel Wilkeson, *General Agent.*

W. W. Seaton.

William L. Stone.

Mat. St. Clair Clarke.

Thomas Buchanan.

Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, *Corresponding Secretary.*

F. Knight, *Recording Secretary.*

P. Thompson, *Treasurer.*

There are, in addition to the Societies already mentioned, a HOWARD SOCIETY, whose object is to afford employment to poor females, and furnish clothes to the poor at a low rate. A Medical, Masonic, Dorcas, Bible, Tract, Missionary, and other benevolent associations, whose exertions have been attended with great advantage to the community. Among these is one established in 1819, called the "*Provident Association of Clerks*," in the District of Columbia, whose object is to benefit the families of the subscribing clerks after their decease.— Each member subscribes \$2 50 per annum; or as much more as he may think proper, and to the families of such as may die before the expiration of the fifth year of their membership, double the amount of their subscription is to be paid after the expiration of their fifth year; \$100 and \$50 per ann. in addition, until the end of the fifteenth year; and after the sixteenth year of their membership, \$600, and an interest of 12 per cent. per annum; on \$150 from the fifteenth year of their membership are to be paid to the families of the deceased clerks.

BANKS.

BANK OF WASHINGTON.—This Bank was chartered in 1811, and the first organized in this City. Its capital is \$500,000. The Banking house is situated at the west corner of C street and Louisiana avenue. Discount day, *Tuesday.*

William Gunton, *President.*

Directors.

Ed. Simms.

Jacob Gideon, jr.

Sumuel Burch.

George Bomford.

Arch. Henderson.

Stanislaus Murray.

Ed. Dyer.

C. C. Hyatt.

Nathaniel Frye.

E. G. Emack.

Francis Dickens.

Theodore Kane.

James Adams, *Cashier.*

H. B. Sweeney, *Paying Teller.*

J. C. Burch, *Receiving Teller.*

J. C. Foulkes, *Book Keeper.*

William B. Jackson, *Discount Clerk.*

J. B. Bearman, *Note Clerk.*

The Charter of this Bank, which has been three times renewed, will expire in July, 1840.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, chartered in 1817, renewed in 1821, 1836 and 1837, and will expire in 1840. Capital the same as the preceding. Banking House on 15th street, opposite the State Department. Discount day, Wednesday.

John P. Van Ness, *President.*

Directors.

P. Thompson.

J. W. Maury.

John Boyle.

Lewis Johnson.

Charles Hill.

Thomas Carbery.

Thomas Corcoran.

Robert P. Dunlop.

George Parker.

Josiah Colston.

Nathaniel P. Causin.

William S. Nicholls.

Richard Smith, *Cashier.*

George M. Davis, *Teller.*

William E. Crossfield, *1st Book Keeper.*

Charles E. Rittenhouse, *2d Book Keeper.*

J. B. Nourse, *3d Book Keeper.*

Charles W. Van Ness, *Discount Clerk.*

Nicholas Callan, jr., *Note Clerk.*

PATRIOTIC BANK, chartered in 1817, renewed at the same periods, and will expire at the same time as the preceding. Capital the same. Banking House on 7th street west. Discount day, Wednesday.

William A. Bradley, *President*.

Directors.

Phineas Bradley.

J. W. Hand.

Andrew Coyle.

G. C. Grammer.

Eb. Lindsley.

James C. Hall.

Robert N. Johnston.

Thomas Blagden.

Mat. St. Clair Clarke.

William Stettinius.

Josiah Caldwell.

Pishey Thompson, *Cashier*.

C. Bestor, *Teller*.

John McLeod, *Note and Discount Clerk*.

The act continuing the charters of the above named Banks, provides, among other things, that if either of the said Banks, including those of Georgetown and Alexandria, shall fail or refuse to pay on *demand*, any note, bill, &c. by it issued, in *lawful currency*, or shall neglect or refuse to pay any moneys received on deposit, it shall be liable to pay an interest of 12 per cent. per annum; and it shall, also, be lawful for Congress forthwith to revoke the charter of said Bank. Notes under five dollars shall not be made, issued, or reissued, by either of the said Banks. A subsequent act of Congress passed on the 7th of July, 1838, prohibits any individual, company, or corporation, to issue, pass, or offer to pass, within this District, any *note, check, draft, bank bill*, or any other *paper currency*, of a less denomination than five dollars, under a penalty not exceeding \$50, at the discretion of the Court, for every offence, one-half to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the county where *the offence has been committed*.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered in 1818. Capital \$250,000. Office on Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th street; open from 10 to 2 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted. Insurance against fire only.

G. C. Grammer, *President*.
James Hoban, *Secretary*.

Directors.

James C. Hall.	Nicholas Callan.
James McLery.	W. J. McDonald.
W. A. Bradley.	J. P. Ingle.
Joseph H. Bradley.	William Elder.
Seth J. Todd.	Nathaniel Wright.
John Boyle.	

THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered in 1837, for 21 years. Capital not exceeding \$200,000.—Divided into ten thousand shares, at \$20 each, to be taken and held only by members of a Fire Company.

Insurance against fire only. Office on Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, west; open from 10 to 2 o'clock, daily.

William Gunton, *President*.
Alexander McIntire, *Secretary*.

Directors.

George Adams.	J. C. Rives, of Washing-
Joseph Follensbee.	ton.
James Adams.	C. E. Eckel.
John C. Harkness.	Geo. Shoemaker.
Andrew Rothwell.	John Myers, and
McC. Young.	Jenkin Thomas, of George-
J. D. Barclay.	town.
Ed. Hanly, and	

FIRE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN, UNION, COLUMBIA, PERSEVERANCE, AND NAVY YARD.—All these Companies were organized by an act of Congress, passed 2d of March, 1837; and the members constitute the stockholders in the Fireman's Insurance Company.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company derives its power from a charter granted by the Legislatures of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, assented to by the Congress of the United States. Its object is, to connect the waters of Chesapeake Bay with those of the river Ohio. The capital of the Company is unlimited, and is made up of individual, State, and other corporate subscriptions. Of this, the United States have taken \$1,000,000, the City of Washington \$1,000,000, the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria \$250,000 each, the State of Maryland \$5,000,000, the State of Virginia \$250,000. The funds of the Company have been increased from time to time, by loans, of greater or less amount, as exigencies have required.

The Canal is arranged into three grand divisions, denominated the Eastern, Middle, and Western Sections. The first extends from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to Cumberland, in the State of Maryland; following the left bank of the Potomac river, with such occasional divergences therefrom as the face of the country and facilities of construction require. The survey of the Middle and Western Sections has not been definitely made; consequently the precise location and distance are *not correctly* ascertained.

Operations were first commenced on the Eastern Section on the 4th of July, 1828, when ground was broken by John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, in presence of a large concourse of citizens, assembled to witness the ceremony. Since that period, the Canal has been completed from Georgetown to Dam No. 6, a point above the town of Hancock, a distance of 136 miles from tide water. On this portion there are 53 locks, 100 feet in length between the gates, by 15 feet in breadth, and averaging 8 feet lift; 150 culverts, of various dimensions, many of them sufficiently spacious to admit the passage of wagons, and seven aqueducts, as follows:

No. 1, over Seneca Creek,	2	arches of 30 ft. span each.
2, do. Monocacy River,	7	do. of 54 do.
3, do. Catocton Creek,	3	do. 2 of 20 and 1 of 28 ft.
4, do. Antietam Creek,	3	do. 2 of 24 and 1 of 48 ft.
5, do. Conococheague Cr.	3	do. 60 ft. span each
6, do. Licking Creek,	1	do. 90 do.
7, do. Gt. Tonalowa Cr.	1	do. 62 do.

This extent of the Canal is fed from the Potomac by six dams across the river, of from 500 to 800 feet in length, and from four to twenty feet elevation. The breadth of water surface is sixty feet for the first sixty miles above Georgetown; for the remaining distance fifty feet, and six feet depth throughout the entire line. The aqueducts, locks, and culverts are constructed of stone, laid in hydraulic cement.

That portion of the Canal now under contract extends from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland, (the Western terminus of the Eastern Section,) a distance of fifty miles. On this line there will be 22 locks, 40 culverts, 2 dams, and 4 aqueducts, as follows:

No. 8, over Sideling Hill Creek,	1	arch of 70 feet
9, do. Fifteen Mile Creek,	1	do. 50 do.
10, do. Town Creek,	1	do. 60 do.
11, do. Evert's Creek,	1	do. 70 do.

About midway of this distance is a tunnel, through a spur of a mountain, called the "Pawpaw Ridge." This tunnel is 3,118 feet in length, from the northern to the southern portal, and 24 feet in diameter, with an elevation of 17 feet in the clear above water-surface, through solid, blue, argillaceous slate-rock as far as the construction has been made. Two perpendicular shafts, in operation, one 186 feet, the other 122 feet in depth; from the bottom of these shafts the drilling and blasting proceeds horizontally north and south, the core being elevated to the surface by machinery. The highest point of the mountain above the tunnel bottom is 373 feet. From the Southern portal the longitudinal perforation exceeds 800 feet. The passage through this mountain saves the distance of five miles of heavy rock excavation, the cost of which was estimated to equal that of the tunnel. It is now considered more than half accomplished.

At Cumberland, a spacious basin is in the course of construction, to be filled from the river by Dam No. 3, located at the lower end of the town. The basin is intended for the convenience of the coal trade, the coal region commencing a few miles from the river, and extending inland to an undetermined distance.

The Middle Section will leave the river at this point by the valley, of Wills Creek, whence it, crosses the Savage Mountain, by a tunnel four miles in length, and strikes the head waters of the Youghiogheny river, at which point the Middle section will probably terminate.

The Western Section passes thence down the valley of the Youghiogeny to its confluence with the Monongahela river, and from thence by the valley of the Monongahela to Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, the head of steamboat navigation on the river Ohio.

The aggregate expenditure on account of the Canal, from its commencement to May 31, 1839, the close of the fiscal year, has been \$8,591,760 37. It is estimated that the additional sum of \$3,000,000 will complete it to Cumberland; and that, on the opening of the navigation in the spring of 1841, there will be a direct and continuous Canal from the Capital of the United States to the vast and inexhaustible coal region of Alleghany County, in the State of Maryland.*

The Company holds its office in the City Hall, and the Board of Directors who are elected annually, meet once a week.

Frank Thomas, of Frederick, Md., *President*, \$3,000.

Directors.

Phineas Janney, of Alexandria.

J. J. Abert, of Washington.

Joseph White, of Baltimore.

Thomas Perry, of Cumberland.

John P. Ingle *Clerk*.

Robert Barnard, *Treasurer*.

T. Fillebrown, *Clerk*.

Charles B. Fisk, *Chief Engineer*.

* The author is indebted to Mr. T. Fillebrown, a Clerk in the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for the above condensed statement.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, who hold their commissions for four years.

Richard Briscoe, Ap.	1839	C. H. W. Wharton, Ap.	1836
Nat. Brady	1835	Nat. Loughborough	1836
Roger C. Weightman	1837	Thomas Garbery	1836
Lewis Carbery	1838	Samuel Drury	1837
John Cox	1838	William Waters	1837
David A. Hall	1838	John F. Cox	1838
Samuel Stettinius	1839	Joseph Forrest	1837
Samuel Smoot	1839	Wm. H. Gunnell	1837
Thomas Turner	1839	C. T. Coote	1838
Nic. B. Vanzant	1835	Thomas R. Hampton	1839
William Hebb	1839	Samuel D. King	1839
Robert Getty	1836	Theodore Kaine	1839
William Thompson	1835	Vincent King	1839
B. K. Morsell	1835	Gilbert L. Giberson	1839
James Gettys	1835	C. J. Nourse	1839
John Wells	1836	Henry Howison	1839
C. H. Wiltberger	1837	Joshua Pearce	1839

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT IN AND FOR THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, FROM 1800 TO 1834.

For streets,	-	-	-	\$208,925
For other objects,	-	-	-	92,493
				\$301,418

The above amount has been expended for the benefit of the City. The original proprietors assigned to the United States in the first division 10,136 lots; the amount of sales of these lots up to 1834, was \$741,024; the estimated value of the lots unsold, was \$909,221; and the estimated value of lots *given away*, and not for City purposes, was \$70,000, viz. \$10,000 to the Washington Orphan Asylum, \$10,000 to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, \$25,000 to the Columbian College, \$25,000 to the Georgetown College; 541 acres of reserved ground,

estimated at 10 cts. per sq. foot, \$2,356,596, from which must be deducted the reservations Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and the Squares A, B, C, and D, amounting to \$117,867. Estimated value of wharves, water lots, &c., \$40,000, making an aggregate of \$3,999,474. For the "reservations," seventeen in number, containing 541 acres, 1 rood and 39 perches—the Government paid £25 per acre, (\$66 $\frac{2}{3}$) amounting to the sum of \$36,099.

There was expended by the Government up to 1814 on the public buildings and other public improvements, \$1,214,202; and since that period, when most of these were destroyed by the British army, the expenditures up to 1834, have been \$2,127,800, making an aggregate of \$3,342,093; and leaving a balance in favor of the City, after deducting all that has been expended for the accommodation of the Government and the City since 1800, of \$657,381. The whole of this vast amount of property, moreover, has been, during the existence of this City, exempt from taxation, while a tax, averaging 80 cents on every \$100 worth of property has been paid by individual proprietors. The public grounds and buildings were valued by the Assessors of the City in 1838, in compliance with the act of the Corporation of the 29th of October, 1836, at \$6,978,003. Had this property been taxed at the same rate as that of the other property holders, the increased revenue to the Corporation would have amounted in 1839, to *two million, sixty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars.*

The following is an annual statement made for the year 1838, by Mr. J. Sessford, to whom the citizens are much indebted for the valuable and interesting information, concerning the City, he supplies from time to time.

called Goose Creek, and expanded towards its mouth to a considerable width. Its banks were originally covered with trees and underwood of different kinds, and formed a romantic stream, which was overspread in spring and autumn with wild ducks, and often penetrated as far as the present Railroad depot, by multitudes of shad, herrings, pike, perch, &c.

This stream is said to have derived its classical name from a European, who owned a farm near the Capitol, and whose name was Pope. He called his farm Rome, the stream at the bottom of it the Tiber, and the hill the Capitol Hill, on which he predicted, many years before the event took place, that a magnificent edifice would be erected, which would be called the Capitol.

SOCIETY.

The society of Washington, though very mixed, is good, partaking of the hues of "many colored life," from the highest refinement of polished France, to the manly dignity of untutored nature. Parties, during the winter months, are numerous, and well attended. These are calculated to bring together many who might not otherwise have an opportunity of mingling with each other. The amusements at this season are so diversified and the society so good, that none can feel at a loss for the one, or be dissatisfied with the other. The transition is easy from the display of parliamentary eloquence in the Halls of Congress to that of forensic eloquence in the highest Judicial Tribunal of the country, and from these again to the less instructive, but more amusing exhibitions of colloquial power in the fashionable *soirees* or *re-unions* of the evening.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON.

The first account of the District of Columbia was written by Colonel Lear, an Aid to General Washington, which is now out of print. The next was by Dr. Warden, a copy of which is to be found in the Library of Congress, and subsequently, various descriptions of the National Metropolis were given by the author of the present work, P. Force, Wm. Elliot, J. Sessford, Knapp and others. The first newspaper established in Washington was the *National Intelligencer*, in 1800, by Samuel H. Smith, when this City became the seat of the Federal Government. At the same time a weekly paper was published by the same person, called the *United States Gazette*. The *Intelligencer* became a daily paper some years ago, is now the property of, and edited by Messrs. Gales and Seaton, and has an extensive circulation. The next paper established was the *Weekly Messenger*, in 1807, by John B. Colvin, who, in 1808, changed its name to the *Washington Monitor*. This was succeeded by the *Washington Expositor*, conducted by Dinmore and Cooper. In 1812 the *Washington City Gazette*, published by Wm. Elliot, and edited by George Watterston, was established, and at about the same time the *Senator*, by Wm. Cummings. In 1822 the *Washington Republican* was got up, and in 1823 the *National Journal*, published by Peter Force, which first appeared twice a week and afterwards daily. In 1824, the *Telegraph* was first established, and afterwards purchased by Duff Green, and called the *United States Telegraph*; this paper had, for many years, great influence and an extensive circulation. The *Columbian Star*, a religious paper, afterwards transferred to Phila-

delphia. The *Theological Repository* and the *Columbian Register*, also religious, existed for a short time. The *Weekly Messenger*, edited by Mrs. Colvin, the talented and intelligent widow of J. B. Colvin, was commenced in 1817. The *National Register*, a political paper, published by J. K. Meade, and edited by G. Watterston, was established in 1816. The *Washington City Chronicle*, a literary paper, published weekly, by Rothwell and Ustick, and edited by George Watterston, was established in 1828. The *Washington Mirror*, by William Thompson, was commenced in 1834, and afterwards changed to the *Metropolitan*, and edited by Rufus Dawes.

None of these papers, with the exception of the *Intelligencer*, are now in existence. The *African Repository*, edited by R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Colonization Society, was established some years ago, and still continues to be published. In 1831, the *Globe*, published by Messrs. Blair and Reeves, was got up, and has ever since been the organ of the Government. The *Native American* and *Madisonian* have been in existence for a few years, and the *Metropolis* has recently been established. The only literary periodical in Washington is the *Democratic Review*, published monthly and edited by Mr. Langtree; it is literary and political, and has an extensive patronage.

Works of literature and science have, from time to time, issued from the press of this City. The first work published here was one on Statistics, by Samuel Blodget, one of the earliest settlers in Washington. He was followed by Augustus B. Woodward, who wrote a *Treatise on the Substance of the Sun*, which, with that of Mr. Blodget, is to be found in the Library of Congress. He was a man of great attainments and considerable eccentricity. Dr. Thomas Ewell published a work on Chem-

istry, and his brother, James Ewell, an improved edition of a valuable work, prepared by him, called the Medical Companion. Mr. Thomas Law published a Treatise on Currency, and one on Instinctive Impulses. This gentleman was one of the most active and zealous friends of this City, the prosperity of which he labored, in every way, to promote. G. Watterston has written and published at different times, the following works: Letters from Washington—Course of Study preparatory to the Bar and the Senate—History of Rome, in Questions and Answers, for the use of Schools—L——— Family—Wanderer in Washington—Gallery of American Portraits—Tabular Statistics, &c. Mrs Smith, two novels—The Winter in Washington, and What is Gentility? Mr. P. Force, The National Calender—Henry Lee's Memoirs—Adlum on the Vine—History of the Mediterranean Trade. And he and M. St. Clair Clarke have now in the course of publication the Documentary History of the United States, a valuable work in twenty folio volumes. Messrs. Gales and Seaton have published Congressional Debates—American State Papers, in 18 volumes folio, &c. Duff Green, a collection of Land Laws, in 3 folio volumes, and two or three other works. Messrs. Clarke and Hall, a History of the United States Bank. and a volume of Land Laws, &c. Jonathan Elliot, Debates on the Constitution, 4 vols. 8vo.—Diplomacy of the United States, 2 vols. 8vo., &c.

CORPORATION.

Washington was first incorporated by Congress in May, 1802. By the charter then granted, the Mayor was appointed by the President yearly, and the two branches of

the City Council by the people, in general ticket. A supplement was made to this charter in May, 1812; by which the Corporation was made to consist of a Mayor, Aldermen and Board of Common Council; the former to be chosen by joint ballot of the two Boards annually. In 1820, the present charter, which expires in 1840, was granted. By this, the Mayor is elected every two years by the people, on the first Monday in June; the members of the Board of Aldermen at the same time, for two years, and those of the Common Council for one year—two Aldermen and three Councilmen from each ward. The Mayor and Aldermen are ex-officio Justices of the Peace. Every white citizen of the United States of lawful age, and a resident of the City one year previous to the election, and assessed on the books of the Corporation for the year ending on the 31st of December preceeding the election, and who has paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to do so, shall be entitled to vote for Mayor and members of the two Boards. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Mayor; but in case of equality of votes, the two Boards, by joint ballot, shall elect. The Mayor must be a free white male citizen of the United States, at least thirty years of age, a freeholder, and who shall have resided in the City for two years immediately preceding the election. In the event of his death, resignation, &c., the two Boards shall elect a person to serve during the remainder of the term, or during such inability. Each Alderman and Councilman must be more than twenty-five years of age, a free white male citizen of the United States, a resident of the City for one year next preceeding the election, a resident of the ward for which he was

started, a freeholder, and assessed for the year ending the 31st December next preceding the day of election, to be qualified to serve. The City is divided into six wards: The 1st ward embraces that part of the City West of 15th street West; the 2d ward that part East of 15th street to 10th street West; the 3d ward that part East of 10th street to 1st street West and the North of E street South; the 4th ward that part East of 1st street West to 8th street East, and North of E street South; the 5th ward that part East of 10th street West to 4th street East, and South of E street South; and the residue of the City constitutes the 6th ward. A tax of seventy-five cents is imposed on every hundred dollars worth of real and personal property; and real property, whether improved or unimproved, on which two or more years taxes shall remain unpaid after having become due, shall be sold to pay such taxes, with all cost and charges; but the owner is allowed two years to redeem it by paying all taxes, expenses and ten per cent. interest thereon. By the 15th section of this charter the Commissioner of the Public Buildings is required to reimburse to the Corporation a just proportion of any expense which may be incurred in laying open, paving or otherwise improving any of the streets or avenues in front of, or adjoining to, or which passes through or between any public square or reservation; to be paid out of the sales of public lots in the City.

FINANCES OF THE CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.—
Receipts, expenditures, contributions to the general fund,
and balances to the credit of the wards for the year
ending 1st July, 1839:

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expend.</i>	<i>Contribut.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
Gen. Fund,	\$29,218 60	\$66,625 48		
1st Ward,	13,677 62	2,942 68	\$6,997 24	\$2,737 70
2d do.	14,558 64	3,654 04	8,902 70	2,001 90
3d do.	31,441 03	8,670 60	16,166 92	6,608 51
4th do.	4,534 40	1,722 12	2,049 71	962 57
5th do.	4,979 29	1,122 01	1,921 98	1,935 30
6th do.	2,811 13	1,099 64	1,368 83	343 16

\$101,220 71 \$85,836 57 \$37,406 88

Excess of receipts, 15,884 14

FUNDED DEBT OF THE CORPORATION ON 1ST JULY, 1838.

Five and six per cent. stocks on account of General Fund, - - - - - \$720,062 01

Six per cent. stocks on account of the several wards, viz—

Of the 1st ward,	-	\$11,045 51
2d do.	-	20,856 36
3d do.	-	23,652 75
4th do.	-	8,666 32
5th do.	-	4,604 08
6th do.	-	5,806 59

Aggregate of ward debts, - - - 105,249 14

Total debt, - - - - - 825,311 16

Redeemed, - - - - - 8,051 54

Aggregate funded debt 1st July, 1839. - \$822,259 64

The first Mayor of this City was Robert Brent, who was appointed by the President under the 1st charter, and who served gratuitously, from 1802 to 1812, when a new charter was granted.

Daniel Rapine,	electd by the Council	in 1812.
James H. Blake,	do.	1813 to 1817.
Benjamin G. Orr,	do.	1817 to 1819.
Samuel M. Smallwood,	do.	1819
and by the people	-	1820 to 1822.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

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Thomas Carbery, elected by the people 1822 to 1824.
 Roger C. Weightman, elected by the
 people and Council - - - 1824 to 1827.
 Joseph Gales, Jun., do. Council 1827 to 1830.
 John P. Van Ness, do. People 1830 to 1834.
 Wm. A. Bradley, do. do. 1834 to 1836.
 Peter Force, do. do. 1836

The Mayor's compensation is \$1,000 per annum, and
 one dollar for every acknowledgment he takes.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

List of officers for the year ending in June, 1840:

Peter Force, *Mayor*, - - - \$1,000.
 Charles. H. Wiltberger, *Register*, 1,200.
 Joseph Radcliff, *1st Clerk*, - 1,000.
 William E. Howard, *2d do.* - 800.
 Joseph H. Bradley, *Attorney*, 100.

Aldermen and Common Council.

1st Ward, Charles W. Goldsborough and John D.
 Barklay, *Aldermen*.

Edward Hanly, W. B. Magruder and William Wilson,
Councilmen.

2d Ward, W. B. Randolph and William Kirkwood,
Aldermen.

John Wilson, Lewis Johnson and J. A. M. Duncanson,
Councilmen.

3d Ward, J. W. Maury and Wm. Gunton, *Aldermen*.

E. Harkness, G. C. Grammer and Samuel Bacon,
Councilmen.

4th Ward, Geo. Watterston and Wm. Brent, *Aldermen*.

James Carbery, Geo. C. Thompson and John Kedglie,
Councilmen.

5th Ward, Isaac Clarke and Nath'l Brady, *Aldermen*.

Samuel Byington, George W. Thompson and Edward
 Mattingly, *Councilmen*.

6th Ward, James Marshall and Marmaduke Dove,
Aldermen.

James Crandle, G. H. Folmer and George Adams,
Councilmen.

Charles W. Goldsborough, *President Board of Aldermen*
 James Carbery, *President Board of Common Council.*
 Erasmus J. Middleton, *Sec'y Board Ald., \$200 per an.*
 Richard Barry, *Sec'y Board of Common Council, \$200.*
 Jacob Kleiber, *Messenger Mayor's office and two Boards,*
\$375 per annum.

Joint Committee to represent the stock of the Corporation in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal:

Peter Force, *Mayor*; Charles W. Goldsborough and George Watterston, *of the Board of Aldermen*; G. C. Grammer and ———, *of the Board of Common Council.*

Joint Committee to represent the interest of the Corporation before Congress:

Peter Force, *Mayor*; Charles W. Goldsborough, Geo. Watterston and J. W. Maury, *of the Board of Aldermen*; J. Wilson, Geo. Adams and S. Byington, *of the Board of Common Council.*

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For the First District.

Rev. William Matthews.	John W. Maury.
Rev. William Hawley.	William B. Magruder.
James Larned.	William B. Randolph.
John D. Barclay.	J. L. Henshaw, <i>Teacher.</i>

For the Second District.

Rev. A. T. McCormick.	James Marshall.
Thomas Blagden,	James Carbery.
John Costigan.	Marmaduke Dove.
Richard Barry.	H. McCormick, <i>Teacher.</i>

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. W. B. Magruder and J. D. Barclay, *for the 1st ward.*
 Dr. H. J. F. Condict and James Larned, *for the 2d ward.*
 Dr. Harvey Lindsey and G. C. Grammer, *for the 3d ward.*
 John P. Ingle, *for the 4th ward.*
 Thomas Blagden and John B. Ferguson, *for the 5th ward.*
 Dr. A. McWilliams and Marmaduke Dove, *for 6th ward.*

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

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GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Daniel Hale Haskill, *for the 1st ward.*

John McLelland, *for the 2d ward.*

Leonard Harbaugh, *for the 3d ward.*

Henry J. Stone, *for the 4th ward.*

John B. Ferguson, *for the 5th ward.*

Noble Young, *for the 6th ward.*

Richard Butt, *Intendant of the Asylum, \$500 per an.*

William P. Elliot, *Surveyor, - - - \$500*

Henry H. Lowe, *Inspector of Tobacco, - - - 50*

Wm. M. McCauley, *Sealer of Weights and Measures, 250*

Jacob Kleiber, *Inspector of Salted Provisions, - 50*

Peter M. Pearson, *Com'r of the Washington Canal, 200*

Samuel Briggs, *Inspector of Fire Apparatus,*

Andrew Rothwell, *Collector of Taxes, - - 1,500*

ASSESSORS.

William Waters, John Sessford and James Young.

BOARD OF APPEAL.

John McLelland, Andrew Coyle, G. Combe.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Samuel Drury and Joseph Forrest, *for the 1st ward.*

C. H. W. Wharton and Wm. H. Gunnell, *for the 2d ward.*

William Thompson and B. K. Morsell, *for the 3d ward.*

William Hebb and William Brent, *for the 4th ward.*

Nathaniel Brady and Edward Mattingly, *for the 5th ward.*

Marmaduke Dove and James Marshall, *for the 6th ward.*

CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Drury, *for the 1st ward.*

John Sessford, *for the 2d ward.*

T. J. Belt, *for the 3d ward.*

Horatio R. Maryman, *for the 4th ward,*

John Crier, *for the 5th ward,*

Judson Richardson, *for the 6th ward,*

} *Acting.*

POLICE CONSTABLES.

Fielder B. Poston, *for the 1st ward.*

John Waters and Fielder Burch, *for the 2d ward.*

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Richard R. Burr and David S. Waters, *for the 3d ward.*

Horatio R. Maryman, *for the 4th ward.*

John Crier, *for the 5th ward.*

Judson Richardson, *for the 6th ward.*

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRE MARKET.

William B. Randolph and Jesse Brown.

CLERKS OF THE MARKETS.

William Serrin, *for the Western Market.*

William Clarke, *for the Centre Market.*

Samuel B. Robinson, *Assistant for do.*

Peter Little, *for the Eastern Branch Market.*

INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

David A. Gardiner.

Benjamin Bean.

William G. Deale.

William Douglass.

George Collard.

WOOD CORDERS AND COAL MEASURERS.

Thomas Herbert.

Nathaniel Plantt.

John Hiltten.

Richard Wimsatt.

Samuel Kilman.

John B. Ferguson.

GUAGERS AND INSPECTORS.

Nicholas Callan, *for the first and second wards.*

Thomas Burch, *for the third and fourth wards.*

MEASURERS OF GRAIN, BRAN, SHORTS AND SHIPSTUFFS.

Thomas Herbert, *for the first district.*

William Lowry, *for the second district.*

John B. Ferguson, *for the third district.*

Walter Warder, *for the Tiber.*

COMMISSIONERS OF THE WEST BURIAL GROUND.

French S. Evans.

Jacob A. Bender.

Lewis Johnson.

John Douglass, *Sexton.*

COMMISSIONERS OF THE EAST BURIAL GROUND.

Matthew Wright.

George C. Thompson.

John P. Ingle,

SUPERINTENDANTS OF CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

Nathen Moore, *for the first ward.*

George McNaughton, *for the second ward.*

John Keenan, *for the third ward.*

Henry Awkward, *for the fourth, fifth and sixth wards.*

SCAVENGERS.

1st ward. Thomas Riggalls.

2d do. Luke Richardson and James Hollidge.

3d do. Wm. Johnson, Jas. Hollidge and Th. Dettro.

4th do. William Simms.

5th do. Osburne Turner.

George Hercus, *Contractor to keep Pumps and Hydrants in repair.*

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS OF THE CORPORATON RELATING TO HACKNEY CARRIAGES, HAWKERS AND PEDLARS, ETC.

Fare from the Capitol square

To the Navy Yard.

South end of New Jersey avenue.

South end of South Capitol street.

Greenleaf's Point.

President's square.

25 cents; and from Capitol square to the Eastern Branch bridge, 31 cents.

Fare from the President's square

To Greenleaf's Point.

Hamburgh wharf.

Western limits of the City.

From Point to the Navy Yard.

Navy Yard to Eastern Branch bridge,

25 cents.

For any distance between the above mentioned places, not exceeding half the entire distance, 12½ cents; but any distance more than half, is reckoned as the whole. No charge, however, can be made exceeding 12½ cents

per mile, for any distance above two miles. In case of the detention of a hackney carriage over five minutes, the driver thereof shall be allowed on the whole hack, a sum not exceeding $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every fifteen minutes ; and for conveyance of persons from one place to another, not mentioned above, at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile. For detentions later than 8 o'clock, P. M., at the rate of fifty per cent. on the foregoing charges in addition. Owner or driver *refusing* to carry a passenger at the above rates, or who shall *demand* or *receive* any *greater sum* for conveyance, or shall *take up*, when more than two passengers are in a hack, or when they shall agree to pay for three *seats*, more passengers, without permission of the person in the hack, shall *pay \$5 for every offence* ; and if such owner or driver shall *demand* or *receive* any *greater sum* than that above specified, from any *non-resident*, or shall *refuse* to carry him at the above rates, he shall *forfeit and pay double the above penalty*. Every owner of a hack to *paste up permanently* on some convenient or conspicuous place, within the carriage, an *abstract of the laws* relative to licensed hackney carriages, under *the penalty of \$10*.

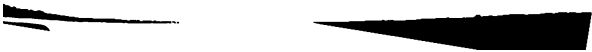
HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.—All hawkers and pedlars are prohibited from hawking or carrying about in this City, any goods, wares or merchandise, except such as are manufactured within the City, without a license for which \$50 shall be paid, under the penalty of \$20 for each offence. Poultry, fish, meat, breadstuffs, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables and fruits are excepted.

SLAVES.—No slave can reside in the City, unless owned by a resident, or hired by a non-resident to an inhabitant, for which he must pay a tax of \$20 per annum, if a male, and \$2 if a female ; under the penalty of \$20 for

each neglect. Residents hiring such slaves liable to the same penalty, and also to a fine of \$5 per month he or she shall continue to hire such slave. No slave of a resident shall keep house without a bond in the penalty of \$500, with good and sufficient sureties for the sober, orderly and decent conduct of such slave, to be given by the owner, under the penalty of \$20 for every week such slave shall keep house, to be incurred by the owner. Every person, bringing or sending slaves to the City to hire or reside, shall within twenty days thereafter, cause them to be recorded on the books of the Corporation, and make an affidavit that they are *bona fide* his or her property, under the penalty of \$20 for each slave.

FREE NEGROES, MULATTOES, &c.—All free negroes and persons of color are required to exhibit satisfactory evidences of their freedom to the Register, with a list of the names, ages and sexes of their families, under the penalty of \$6 for every month they shall neglect to do so. The Register to furnish a written permit to each head of a family, authorizing them to reside in the City. All idle, disorderly or tumultuous assemblages of negroes are prohibited, and the person offending to be recognized with one or more sureties in the penalty of \$20 for his or her peaceable and orderly behavior, for a time not exceeding six months. If found playing at cards, dice or other game of an immoral tendency, or shall be present when such game is playing, he shall be fined not exceeding \$10. Not to have a dance, ball or assembly, at his or her house without a permit from the Mayor, under the penalty of \$10. Not to go at large in the City without a pass from a magistrate or respectable citizen after 10 o'clock at night, unless engaged in driving a cart, or other carriage, under a penalty not exceeding \$10, and to be confined in the Lockup-house

till next morning; prohibition not to extend to persons of color passing peaceably through the streets to or from any place of worship, or who may be sent on an errand by the employer. If found drunk in the public streets, &c., or guilty of obscene and profane language or behavior, to be fined not exceeding \$3 for each offence. When refusing or neglecting to pay, or secure to be paid the fine, he or she shall be committed to the Work-house until the fine be paid, not exceeding six months. Slaves found offending against the law to be punished corporally with stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine. Every free negro or mulatto or person manumitted, required to exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of freedom, to be recorded by the Register, and to enter into a bond to the Mayor, &c., with five good and sufficient freehold sureties, in the penalty of \$1000, for his or her good and orderly conduct, and not be chargeable to the Corporation, to be renewed yearly, under a penalty not exceeding \$20; and when failing, to be ordered by the Mayor to depart forthwith from the City, and upon failure, to be sent to the Work-house for a period not exceeding six months. If unable to establish their title to freedom, to be committed to jail as absconding slaves. Mayor empowered to discharge from imprisonment, when evidence is furnished of their title to freedom. No license for any purpose whatever to be granted to any free person of color or person acting as agent, *except to drive carts, drays, hackney carriages or wagons.* Not to sell or barter any spirituous liquors, wine, cordial, porter, ale, &c., in the City, nor keep any tavern, ordinary, refectory or eating house for profit or gain, under the penalty of \$20 for each offence. *All secret meetings, and meetings for religious worship, beyond 10 o'clock at night, prohibited under the penalty of \$5.*



TAXES.

The tax on every \$100 worth of real and personal property is,	75 cts.
On male slaves, property of residents, between 15 and 45 years of age,	\$2 00
Female do., property of residents, between 15 and 45 years of age,	1 00
Male do., property of non-residents, between 12 and 18 years of age,	5 00
Male do., property of non-residents, over 18 years of age,	20 00
Female do., property of non-residents, over 15 years of age,	2 00
On dogs, male,	2 00
Female,	5 00
On coaches, from	2 to 15 00
On hacks of residents,	10 00
On do., of residents of Georgetown,	20 00
On do., of non-residents, other than those of Georgetown,	50 00
For license to keep a tavern, or ordinary	60 00
For license to sell all kinds and quantities of spirituous liquors, wines, cordials, strong beer and cider,	60 00
For license to retail spirituous liquors, not less than a pint, and to sell groceries, hardware, dry goods, &c.,	20 00
For license to sell hardware, medicine, perfumery, jewelry, &c.,	20 00
For license to keep confectioners shop,	10 00
For license to keep do., with privilege to sell cordials and fermented and distilled liquors,	60 00
For license to a merchant to sell bottled porter, ale, &c.,	50 00

For license for theatrical amusements per day,	5 00
For license for keeping a billiard table,	100 00
For license for vending lottery tickets,	300 00
For license to a money exchanger,	50 00
For license to sell hats and shoes not manufactured in the city, or to sell the same in addition to any other license,	20 00
For license to hawkers and pedlers,	50 00
For license to auctioneers,	100 00
For license to non-resident merchants,	100 00
For license for selling fire crackers	50 00
For license for dealing in slaves,	400 00
For license for running carts and drays, property of residents, each,	2 50
For license for running waggons each,	5 50
For license for running waggons, property of non-residents, each,	8 00
For license for running carts and drays, property of non-residents, each,	5 00
For license for exhibiting curiosities per week,	10 00

FOOT WALKS.—Riding or driving any horse, waggon, cart or other carriage, on any paved or gravelled foot walks, prohibited under a penalty of \$2; or obstructing the same with boxes, barrels, building materials, &c., under the penalty of \$1, and one dollar for every day the same shall remain, except wood, which may remain hours in the street and no longer. Building materials permitted to occupy one-half the width of the pavement and one-third of the breadth of the carriage way and no more, and not remain longer than 80 days after the house shall be completed.

Common Council.

H. Addison, <i>President.</i>	Daniel Kurtz.
E. A. Eliason.	O. M. Linthicum.
Richard Jones.	Robert Read.
John Marbury.	Robert White.
Edward Thomas.	Bennet Clements.
Francis Doge.	

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK, in Bridge street,
Chartered in 1817. Capital \$500,000.

John Kurtz, *President.*

Directors.

J. Lurtz.	Clement Cox.
O. M. Linthicum.	Walter Smoot.
William Jewell.	J. Pickrell.
F. Dodge.	Joseph Rieley.
Joseph Smoot.	Evans Lyons.
Raphael Semmes.	P. T. Berry.
John J. Stull, <i>Cashier.</i>	

POTOMAC INSURANCE COMPANY, established in April,
1831. Capital \$250,000. Office on Bridge street, be-
tween Congress and Jefferson streets, open from 10 to
3 o'clock, every day.

John Kurtz, *President.*

William J. Gozzler, *Secretary.*

Directors.

Raphael Semmes.	William Hayman.
William G. Ridgely.	William B. Todd.
Robert Read.	William S. Nicholls
Joseph Riley.	Lewis Johnson.
O. M. Linthicum.	Samuel McKenny.
W. W. Billing.	William W. Corcoran.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Congress street, between Bridge and
Gay streets.

Thomas Turner, *Collector of Customs.*

Inspectors.

Brook Makall.	Edward Mattingly.
Thomas Carbery.	Thomas A. Lazenby.

CORPORATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Bernard Hoe, *Mayor*.Reuben Johnston, jr., *Clerk and Auditor*.*Common Council.*Robert J. Taylor, *President*. John Lawson.

Thomas C. Baird. Robert Brockett.

Stephen Shinn. Robert H. Miller.

James Truin. Turner Dixon.

George H. Smoot. Samuel Bartle,

Thomas Semms. Aaron D. Haiman.

Edgar Snowden. George G. Hough.

Robert Jamiscn. William Vietch.

ALEXANDRIA CANAL COMPANY.

Edgar Snowden, *President*.*Directors.*

Phineas Janney.

Thomas E. Baird.

Hugh Smith.

Barnard Hoe.

Robert H. Miller.

Thomas Semms.

Reuben Johnston, jr., *Clerk*.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

George Brent, *Collector*.J. W. McGuire, *Surveyor*.

James Carson.

Thomas J. Swann. } *Inspectors.*

Edward Green.

John M. Johnston, *Weigher and Measurer*.

BANKS OF ALEXANDRIA.

POTOMAC BANK, was chartered in 1811. Capital
\$500,000.Phineas Janney, *President*.*Directors.*

Hugh Smith.

Jonathan Richards.

Robert J. Taylor.

Henry Dangerfield.

William Foule.

Joseph Janney, jun.

Thomas Fairfax.

William Gregory.

Collin Auld.

George Brent.

W. C. Page, Cashier.

Edward C. Fletcher, Book Keeper.

Edward Hoffman, Discount Clerk.

Discount-day, Thursday.

FARMERS BANK, was chartered in 1811. Capital as
as the preceding.

John C. Vowell, President.

Directors.

W. C. Gardner.

Edward I. Lee.

Robert Jamison.

John J. Frovel.

Horatio Clagett.

Edward Dangerfield.

Robert W. Hunter.

John McCobb.

Samuel M. Smith.

Reuben Johnson.

William Washington.

Daniel Minor.

John Hooff, Cashier.

Lewis Hooff, Book Keeper.

Discount-day Monday.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

John Richards, President.

Nathaniel Wattles, Secretary.

Directors.

Hugh Smith.

William Gregory.

A. Cazenove.

Thomas Sanford.

P. Janney.

R. Jamison.

William Foule.

D. Metcalf.

R. Johnston.

H. C. Smith.

R. J. Taylor.

Samuel Miller.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Nathaniel Wattles, President.

Dwight Metcalf, Secretary.

Directors.

H. Smith.

A. C. Cazenove.

J. C. Vowell.

William C. Gardner.

P. Janney.

Thomas Vowell.

William Foule.

W. H. Miller.

H. Dangerfield.

Robert A. Miller.

James Irwin.

Samuel Miller.

Edward Dangerfield.

Dwight Metcalf.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The 12th Presidential term will expire on the 4th of March, 1841.

Martin Van Buren, N. Y., *President*, - \$25,000
 Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, *Vice President*, 5,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—East of the President's House, and west of 15th street west.

John Forsyth, Georgia, <i>Secretary</i> ,	\$6,000	<i>Salary</i> .
Aaron Vail, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	do.
W. S. Derrick, (<i>Dip. Bureau</i>),	1,600	do.
B. C. Vail, (<i>Consular Bureau</i>),	1,400	do.
A. T. McCormick, (<i>Home do.</i>)	1,400	do.
Robert Greenhow, (<i>Translator</i>),	1,600	do.

PATENT OFFICE.—New building on F street between 7th and 9th streets west.

H. L. Ellsworth, <i>Commissioner Pat.</i>	\$2,000	<i>Salary</i> .
Joseph H. Hand, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	do.
Charles M. Keller,	} <i>Examiners</i> , each,	1,500 do.
W. Danovan,		

Henry Stone, *Draftsman*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—New building on 15th street, east of the President's House.

Levi Woodbury, N. Hamp., <i>Secretary</i> ,	\$6,000	<i>Salary</i> .
McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	do.

COMPTROLLERS.

James N. Barker, <i>1st Comp.</i> ,	\$3,000	<i>Salary</i> .
James M. Burke, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	do.
Albion K. Paris, <i>2d Comp.</i> ,	3,000	do.
J. Seaver, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	do.

AUDITORS.

Jesse Miller, <i>1st Auditor</i> ,	\$3,000	<i>Salary</i> .
Alexander Mahan, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	do.
William B. Lewis, <i>2d Auditor</i> ,	3,000	do.
James Eakin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	do.

Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor</i> ,	-	-	\$2,000	Salary.
J. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	-	1,700	do.
Aaron O. Dayton, <i>4th Auditor</i> ,	-	-	3,000	do.
Thomas H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	-	1,700	do.
S. Pleasonton <i>5th Auditor</i> ,	-	-	3,000	do.
Thomas Mustin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	-	1,700	do.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

William Selden, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	-	-	\$2,000	do.
William B. Randolph, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	-	1,700	do.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Thomas L. Smith, <i>Register</i> ,	-	-	\$3,000	do.
Michael Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	-	1,700	do.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Henry D. Gilpin, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	-	-	\$3,500	do.
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LAND OFFICE.

J. S. Whitcomb, <i>Com. General</i> ,	-	-	\$3,000	do.
H. M. Garland, <i>Recorder</i> ,	-	-	2,000	do.
Matthew Birchard, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	-	-	2,000	do.
J. M. Moore, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	-	1,800	do.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—North building west of the President's House.

Joel R. Poinsett, <i>S. Carolina, Secretary</i> ,	\$6,000	Salary
J. T. Cochran, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	2,000 do.

BOUNTY LANDS.

William Gordon, <i>Principal</i> ,	-	7,540	do.
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INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Thomas H. Crawford, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	3,000	do.
Daniel Kurtz, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	1,600 do.

PENSION OFFICE.

J. L. Edwards, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	-	3,000	do.
George W. Crump, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	1,760	do.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OFFICE.

Roger Jones, <i>Col. and Adj. General</i> ,		
Lorenzo Thomas, <i>1st Lieut. 4th Inf.</i>		

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**99**

E. Schriver, *2d Lieut. 4th Artillery.*
Brooke Williams, *Clerk,* - - \$1,200 *Salary.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL OFFICE.

Nathan Towson, *Paymaster-General,* 2,500 *do.*
N. Frye, jr., *Chief Clerk,* - 1,570 *do.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Bomford, *Colonel.*
William H. Bell, *Captain.*

SUBSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Gibson, *Brig. Gen., Com. Gen. sub.*
James Hook, *Major, Com. sub.*
Charles G. Wilcox, *Chief Clerk,* 1,600 *do.*

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

C. Irvine, *Com. Gen., Purchaser,* 2,000 *do.*
Timothy Banger, *Chief Clerk,* - 1,700 *do.*

SURGEON GENERAL OFFICE.

Thomas Lawson, *Surgeon Gen.,* - 2,500 *do.*
R. Johnson, *Clerk,* - - 1,260 *do.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

J. J. Abert, *Lieut. Colonel.*
James Kearney, *do.*

ARMY.

Major General A. Macomb, *Washington.*
Brigadier General E. P. Gaines, *Western Depart.*
Brigadier General Winfield Scott, *Eastern Depart.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Joseph G. Totten, *Colonel.*

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Thomas S. Jesup, *Gen. Quartermaster General.*
T. Cross, *Major Assistant do.* *do.* *do.*
William A. Gordon, *Clerk,* - 1,800 *do.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

John E. Wool, *Inspector General*.

George Croghan.

CLOTHING BUREAU.

John Garland, *Major 3d Infantry*.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—South building west of the President's House.

James K. Paulding, N. Y., <i>Secretary</i> ,	\$6,000	do.
John D. Simms, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	do.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS.

Isaac Chauncey, <i>President</i> ,	-	3,500	do.
Charles Morris,	-	3,500	do.
Alexander S. Wadsworth,	-	3,500	do.
Charles W. Goldsborough, <i>Secretary</i> ,	2,000	do.	
W. G. Ridgely, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	-	1,720	do.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Felix Grundy, Tennessee, <i>At. Gen.</i> ,	4,000	do.
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GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Amos Kendall, N. H., <i>Postmaster Gen.</i> ,	6,000	do.
Selah R. Hobbie, <i>Assist. do. do. 1st div.</i> ,	2,500	do.
Robert Johnson, <i>do. do. do. 2d div.</i> ,	2,500	do.
Daniel Coleman, <i>do. do. do. 3d div.</i> ,	2,500	do.
John Marron, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	do.
Charles K. Gardner, <i>Aud. of the P. Office</i> ,	3,000	do.
Peter G. Washington, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	do.

WASHINGTON CITY POST OFFICE, corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

J. S. Gunnell, <i>Dep. Postmaster</i> ,	-	2,000	do.
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POSTAGE.—Rates of Postage, as established by act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March, 1827.

For single letters, composed of one piece of paper—

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Any distance not exceeding, ...	30	6
Over 30, and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80, do.	150	12½
Over 150, do.	400	18½
Over 400, ...	-	25

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, weighing one ounce, are charged with quadruple postage and at the same rate should the weight be greater; and quadruple postage is charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper.

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Newspaper postage.—For each newspaper, not carried out of the State, but carried not over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which

it is published, ... 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets, if published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, . . . 1½ cents per sheet.

Ditto. do. over 100 miles, 2½ do.

If not published periodically, distance

not exceeding 100 miles, . . . 4 do.

Ditto. do. over 100 miles, 6 do.

Small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet of

royal, or less size, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet*, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail. Where the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

Letters to Canada are forwarded through the agents of the United States at *Kingston*, Upper Canada, and *Montreal*, Lower Canada.

Any person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, who shall set up a foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road, which is, or may be established as such by law, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for every letter or packet so carried.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and Assistant Postmaster General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer, Commissioner of General Land Office; Commissioners of Navy Board; Commissary General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Superintendent of Patent Office, Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and

Secretary of the Senate, and such individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, during, and sixty days before and after, each session of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

Violation of Franking Privilege.

Any person who shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself or by his order, in the business of his office, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars—and it is made the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for such offence. The law provides, however, that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office in the absence of the principal thereof.

If any person, having the right to receive letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it is his duty to return the same to the Post Office, marking

thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

Any person who shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, shall, for each offence, pay five hundred dollars.

No Postmaster or assistant Postmaster can act as agent for lottery offices, under any color of purchase, or otherwise vend lottery tickets, nor can any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank any lottery scheme, circulars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision of the law, the persons offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.

No Postmaster, assistant Postmaster, or clerk employed in any Post Office, can be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

THE CABINET OFFICERS, consist of the four Secretaries, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, who hold their offices at the will of the President.

MINISTERS, AND DIPLOMATE AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The pay of a Minister Plenipotentiary is, \$9,000 per annum, and an outfit of \$9,000. The pay of a *Charge d'Affaires*, is \$4,500 per annum, and that of the Secretaries of Legation \$2,000, each.

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY IN 1839.

Andrew Stevenson, Va.	1836	G. Britain	London
Lewis Cass, Ohio	1836	France	Paris
John W. Eaton, Tenn.	1836	Spain	Madrid
Henry Wheaton, R. I.	1837	Prussia	Berlin
Powhatan Ellis, Miss.	1837	Mexico	Mexico
H. A. Muhlenberg, Pa.	1838	Austria	Vienna

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Benj. Rush, Great Britain. William W. Chew, Russia.
 Chas. E. Anderson, France. Theodore S. Fay, Prussia.
 A. Middleton, Jun., Spain. Thomas H. Ellis, Mexico.
 John R. Clay, Austria.

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

David Porter, Md. 1839 Turkey Constantinople
 J. L. Stephens, N.Y. 1839 Central America Guatemala

CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

Edward Kavanagh, Maine 1835 Portugal Lisbon
 Hermanus Bleeker, N. Y. 1830 Holland Hague
 Virgil Maxey, Md. 1837 Belgium Brussels
 Christop'r Hughes, Md. 1830 Sweden Stockholm
 John F. Woodside, Ohio 1835 Denmark Copenhagen
 James Semple, Ill. 1837 N. Granada Bagota
 J. G. A. Williamson, N. C. 1835 Venezuela Caraccas
 Wm. Hunter, R. I. 1834 Brazil Rio Janeiro
 Richard Pollard, Va. 1834 Chile Santiago
 James C. Pickett, Va. 1838 Peru Lima
 Alexi Labranche, La. 1837 Texas Houston
 Enos E. Throop, N. Y. 1838 Two Sicilies Naples

FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR SECRETARIES, ETC.

Envoys Ex. & Min. Plen. Secretaries. Foreign States.

Henry S. Fox, James Hudson G. Britain
 R. J. Macintosh
Attache.

Alph. Pageot France
 Ct. de Montmort
 Alex. Bodisco, Geo. Kremer Russia

Secretaries, &c.

Baron Von Mareschal, Chev. Hulseman Austria
 T. Pizarro Martinez, Mexico

R. G. Dunlap, Texas
 Carlos Maria de Alvear, Argentinian

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Baron Roethne, Prussia
 Ernesto Ferreira Franca, Sec'y Admiral Brazil

CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

Adr. Martens,
 Charles Serruys, Ct. de Baillet
 Gust. de Nerdin,
 Steene A. Bihe,
 Count de Celobiano,
 Chev. Candido de Faria,
 Domingo Acosta,

Netherlands
 Belgium
 Sweden
 Denmark
 Sardinia
 Portugal
 N. Granada

26th CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

BEGUN AND HELD ON THE 2D DEC., 1889.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once a year, on the first Monday in December, unless otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course, the present regular number is 54.

They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one-third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President pro tempore is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term

of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and the 26th Congress is elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832; one Representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 242 Representatives, and 3 Delegates.

The compensation of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, is \$8 a day, during the period of their attendance in Congress without deduction in case of sickness; and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of Government. The compensation of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is \$16 a day.

Extract of the Rules of the Senate.

The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day.

On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut.

The special orders of the day shall not be called by the Chair before one o'clock unless otherwise directed.

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

When nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously directs otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

All information or remarks, touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office, shall be kept secret.

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who votes on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration ; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

The Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-Keeper, and the Assistant Door-Keeper, shall be chosen on the second Monday of the first session of each Congress.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

There are twenty-two standing committees of the Senate appointed at the commencement of each session of Congress ; nineteen consist of five members, and three of three members each. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate proceeds by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same ; and a majority of the whole number of votes given, is necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees are appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes makes a choice. All bills on a second reading are considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in committee of the whole, before *they can be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate, unless otherwise ordered.*

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Buchanan, Chairman : Messrs. Clay, Roan, Allen, and Brown.

On Finance—Messrs. Wright, Benton, Hubbard, Nicholas, and Webster.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, Davis, Ruggles, Mouton, and Norvell.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston, Buchanan, Allen, and Knight.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Mouton, Spence, Linn, Brown, and Smith, of Connecticut.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce, and Nicholas.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Smith, of Indiana, Phelps, Fuller, and Tappan.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Strange, and Tappan.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fuller, Clay, of Alabama, Prentiss, and Norvell.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton, and Betts.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, of Tenn., Sevier, Linn, White, of Indiana, and Phelps.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Merrick, Williams, and Betts.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Smith, of Conn., White of Tenn., Wright, Crittenden, and Robinson.

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Wall, Clayton, Strange, Crittenden, Smith, of Indiana.

On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Lumpkin, Knight, Fulton, and Henderson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Young, Phelps, Spence, Henderson, and Smith, of Indiana.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Pierce, Prentiss, White, Roane and Betts.

On District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merrick, Crittenden, Lumpkin, Southard, and Clayton.

On Patents.—Messrs. Strange, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, and Wall.

On Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, Fulton, Lumpkin.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Smith, Henderson, and Phelps.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Fulton, Merrick, Smith, of Connecticut.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

All committees are appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise especially directed by the House, in which case they are appointed by ballot; and if upon the first ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of all the votes given, the House then proceeds to a second ballot, when a plurality of votes prevails. There are thirty standing committees in the House of Representatives; twenty-one consisting of nine members, and nine of five members each. Twenty-three of these committees are appointed at the commencement of each session, and continue for one session only; six are appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress. All standing committees have leave to report by bill or of wise, upon any matter committed to them.

COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

It is a standing order of the day, throughout the session, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, on the state of the Union, in which every proposition for a charge upon the people, and for appropriations of money, must be first discussed.

No sum or quantum of tax or duty, voted by a committee of the whole House, can be increased in the House, until the motion or proposition for such increase shall be first discussed and voted in a committee of the whole House, and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

Extract from the Rules.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

As soon as the journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, beginning with Maine; and if, on any day, the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left off the previous day. Provided, that, after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.

The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports, first from the standing, and then from the select committees, shall be called for and disposed of. And not more than one hour in each day shall be devoted to the subject of reports from committees, and resolutions; after which the Speaker shall dispose of the bills, messages, and communications, on his table, and then proceed to call the orders of the day. The business specified in the two preceding rules shall be done at no other part of the day, except by permission of the House.

LOCAL OR PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Friday and Saturday in every week shall be set ~~apart~~ for the consideration of private bills and private business in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the House.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE ARE,

1. A committee of Elections, to examine and report up the certificates of election or other credentials of members, and to take into consideration all petitions and other matters touching elections and returns.

2. Committee of Ways and Means, to consider reports of the Treasury Department and all matters relating to the revenue, to inquire into the state of the public debt and revenue and expenditures, to examine into the condition of the public Departments, and particularly the law making appropriations, and whether the monies have been disbursed agreeably to law; to report from time to time, such measures as may add to the economy of Departments and the accountability of their officers; must not include in the bills they may prepare appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States—and must exclude such appropriations from referred to them.

3. A Committee of Claims, to consider all matters touching claims and demands upon the United States.

4. A Committee on Commerce, to consider all petitions and matters touching the commerce of the United States.

5. A Committee on the Public Lands, to consider petitions and matters respecting the lands of the United States.

6. A Committee on Post Office and Post roads

sider all petitions, resolutions and matters relating to Post offices and Post roads.

7. A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consider petitions and matters relating to that District.

8. A Committee on the Judiciary, to consider all petitions and matters relating to judicial proceedings.

9. A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consider petitions, matters or things touching claims and demands originating in or arising from the Revolutionary war.

10. A Committee on Public Expenditures, to examine into the state of the several Departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys, to report whether they have been disbursed according to law, and such provisions as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments and the accountability of their officers.

11. A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consider all claims to lands.

12. A Committee on Manufactures.

13. A Committee on Agriculture.

14. A Committee on Indian Affairs.

(No specific duties are assigned to those Committees.)

15. A Committee on Military Affairs, to consider all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence, and to report from time to time such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in this establishment.

16. A Committee on the Militia, to consider all subjects in relation to the militia of the United States.

17. A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider all matters which concern the Naval establishment; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

18. A Committee on Foreign Affairs, to consider all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations.

19. A Committee on the Territories, to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents.

20. A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to consider all matters respecting pensions for services in the Revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions.

21. A Committee on Invalid Pensions, to consider all matters respecting invalid pensions.

22. A Committee on Roads and Canals, to consider all petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers.

23. A Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, to examine and report what laws have, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine and report from the journal of last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

24. A Committee of Accounts, to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the seat of Government, and their attendance in the House.

Committees on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures,

25. As relates to the Department of State.

26. As relates to the Treasury Department.

27. As relates to the Department of War.

28. As relates to the Navy Department.

29. As relates to the Post Office.

30. As relates to the Public Buildings.

These six Committees are appointed at the commencement of a Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress.

These six Committees are required to examine into the accounts and expenditures submitted to them respectively, and to inquire and report whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are according to law, whether the claims paid by the Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, whether they have been discharged out of the funds appropriated therefor, and whether all moneys have been disbursed conformably to appropriation laws—what provisions are necessary more effectually to provide for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from unjust and extravagant demands. To report also whether any, and what retrenchments can be safely made in the expenditures of the Departments; what abuses, if any, exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys due to the United States from public defaulters or others, and such provisions as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several departments and the accountability of their officers.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Campbell of S. C., Rives of Va., Fillmore of N. Y., Medill of O., Crabb of Ala., Brown of Tenn., Fisher of N. C., Smith of Conn., Botts of Va.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jones of Va., Biddle of Pa., Atherton of N. H., Lawrence of Mass., Rhett of S. C., Vanderpoel of N. Y., Evans of Me., Connor of N. C., Cooper of Ga.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Dawson of Ga., Russell of N. Y., Banks of Va., Giddings of O., Williams of N. H., Gen-
try of Tenn., Hill of N. C., Galbraith of Pa., Mallory of
N. Y.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Curtis of N. Y., Hillen of
Md., White of La., Burke of N. H., Toland of Pa., Hab-
ersham of Ga., Parris of Me., Botts of Va., Weller of
Ohio.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Corwin of O., Reynolds of
Ill., Lincoln of Mass., Crary of Mich., White of Ky.,
Fisher of N. C., Garland of Va., Hubbard of Ala., Thomp-
son of Miss.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. McKay of
N. C., Hopkins of Va., Chapman of Ala., Marvin of N.
Y., Leadbetter of O., J. L. Williams of Tenn., Anderson
of Ky., Butler of S. C., Brown of Miss.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. W. C. Johnson
of Md., C. H. Williams of Tenn., Beirne of Va., Clark
of N. Y., Daves of Me., Graham of N. C., Cranston of
R. I., Black of Ga., Hawkins of N. C.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant of Pa., Crary of
Mich., Hoffman of N. Y., Turney of Tenn., Mason of O.,
Samuels of Va., Colquitt of Ga., Storrs of Conn., Bar-
nard of N. Y.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Craig of Va., Ran-
dolph of N. J., Hall of Vt., Taliaferro of Va., Parmenter
of Mass., Montgomery of N. C., Rogers of S. C., Ely of
N. Y., Swearingen of O.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Briggs of Mass.,
Smith of Me., Bond of O., Rariden of Ia., Duncan of O.,
Crockett of Tenn., Hall of Vt., Watterson of Tenn.,
McCulloch of Pa.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Casey of Ill., Gen-

land of La., Calhoun of Mass., Dillett, of Ala., Wick of Ia., Butler of Ky., Hastings of Mass., Jameson of Mo., White of La.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams of Mass., Nesbet of Ga., Slade of Vt., Tillinghast of R. I., Worthington of Md., Dromgoole, of Va., Mitchell of N. Y., Eastman of N. H., John Davis of Pa.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry of N. C., Dennis of Md., McClellan of Tenn., Smith of Vt., Hammond of Pa., Shaw of N. H., Sweeny of O., Doig of N. Y., Hook of Pa.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell of Tenn., Lewis Williams of N. C., Alford of Ga., Cross of Ark., Chinn of La., Shepard of N. C., Lucas of Va., Hunt of N. Y., J. W. Davis of Ia.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson of Tenn., Thompson of S. C., Miller, of Mo., Coles of Va., Kemble of N. Y., Allen of O., Monroe of N. Y., Sumpter of S. C., Goggin of Va.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Keim of Pa., Carter of Tenn., Griffin of S. C., Wagener of Pa., P. F. Thomas of Md., Goode of O., Rogers of N. Y., Triplett of Ky., Ridgway of O.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. T. Thomas of Md., Reed of Mass., Holmes of S. C., King of Ga., Grinnell, of N. Y., Anderson of Me., Robinson of Del., Holleman of Va., Proffit of Ia.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Pickens of S. C., Cushing of Mass., Dromgoole of Va., Granger of N. Y., Bynum of N. C., Hawes of Ky., Howard of Ia., Everett of Vt., Clifford of Me.

On the Territories.—Pope of Ky., Jenifer of Md., Ramsey of Pa., Campbell of Tenn., Stuart of Ill., Brewster of N. Y., Davis of Ky., Montanya of N. Y., Fine of N. Y.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro of Va., Carr of Ia., Andrews of Ky., Steenrod of Va., Rayner of N. C., Edward Davis of Pa., Brockway of Conn., Taylor of O., Hand of N. Y.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Sherrod Williams of Ky., Morris of O., Chittenden of N. Y., Doan of O., Strong of N. Y., Randall of Me., Morris of Pa., Palen of N. Y., Edwards of Pa.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Ogle of Pa., Graves of Ky., Carrol of Md., Hill of Va., Smith of Ia., Starkweather of O., Rayner of N. C., Colquitt of Ga., Blackwell of Tenn.

On Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher of Vt, Beatty of Pa., Prentiss of N. Y., Newhard of Pa, Paynter of Pa.

On the Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lincoln of Mass., Petrikin of Pa., Leonard of N. Y., Keim of Pa., Hastings of O.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Peck of N. Y., Parish of O., Jackson of N. Y., James of Pa., Dana of N. Y.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson of Va., Lawrence of Mass., Johnston of N. Y., Marchand of Pa., Floyd of N. Y.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Williams of Conn., Willams of Mass., Morgan of N. Y., Leet of Pa., Allen of N. Y.

On the Expenditures of the State Department.—Messrs. Underwood of Ky., Bynum of N. C., Crabb of Ala., Lowell of Me., Trumbull of Conn.

On the Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Evans of Me., Atherton of N. H., Osborne of Conn., Warren of Ga., Jones of N. Y.

On the Expenditures of the War Department.—Messrs. Garland of La., Howard of Ia., Wagner of N. Y., Holmes of S. C., Cooper of Pa.

On the Expenditures of the Navy Department.—Messrs. Saltonson of Mass., Vanderpoel of N. Y., Simonton of Pa., Green of Ky., Gerry of Pa.

On the Expenditures of the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Marvin of N. Y., Boyd of Ky., Lowell of Me., Davis of Ky., Brown of N. Y.

On the Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Stanly of N. C., Fornance of Pa., Gates of N. Y., Henry of Pa., Earl of N. Y.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

MAINE.

<i>Residence.</i>	<i>End of time.</i>
John Ruggles, <i>Thomaston</i> , - -	1841
Reuel Williams, <i>Augusta</i> , - -	1843

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henry Hubbard, <i>Charlestown</i> , - -	1841
Franklin Pierce, <i>Hillsborough</i> , - -	1843

VERMONT.

Samuel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier</i> , - -	1843
Samuel S. Phelps, <i>Middlebury</i> , - -	1845

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Davis, <i>Worcester</i> , - -	1841
Daniel Webster, <i>Boston</i> , - -	1845

RHODE ISLAND.

Nehemiah K. Knight, <i>Providence</i> , - -	1841
Nathan F. Dixon, <i>Westerly</i> , - -	1845

CONNECTICUT.

Perry Smith, <i>New Milford</i> ,	-	-	1843
Thaddeus Betts, <i>Norwalk</i> ,	-	-	1845

NEW YORK.

Silas Wright, jr., <i>Canton</i> ,	-	-	1843
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NEW JERSEY.

Garrett D. Wall, <i>Burlington</i> ,	-	-	1841
Samuel Southard, <i>Trenton</i> ,	-	-	1845

PENNSYLVANIA.

James Buchanan, <i>Lancaster</i> ,	-	-	1843
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DELAWARE.

Thomas Clayton, <i>New Castle</i> ,	-	-	1841
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MARYLAND.

William D. Merrick, <i>Allemans Fresh</i> ,	-	-	1845
John S. Spence, <i>Berlin</i> ,	-	-	1843

VIRGINIA.

William H. Roane, <i>Richmond</i> ,	-	-	1841
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NORTH CAROLINA.

Bedford Brown, <i>Brown's Store</i> ,	-	-	1841
Robert Strange, <i>Fayetteville</i> ,	-	-	1843

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John C. Calhoun, <i>Fort Hill</i> ,	-	-	1841
William C. Preston, <i>Columbia</i> ,	-	-	1843

GEORGIA.

Wilson Lumpkin, <i>Athens</i> ,	-	-	1841
Alfred Cuthbert, <i>Monticello</i> ,	-	-	1843

ALABAMA.

William R. King, <i>Selma</i> ,	-	-	1841
Clement E. Clay, <i>Huntsville</i> ,	-	-	1843

MISSISSIPPI.

R. J. Walker, <i>Madisonville</i> ,	-	-	1841
John Henderson,	-	-	1845

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

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LOUISIANA.

R. C. Nicholas, <i>Don-Idsonville</i> ,	-	1841
Alexander Mauton, <i>Vermillionville</i> ,	-	1843

TENNESSEE.

Hugh L. White, <i>Knoxville</i> ,	-	1841
Felix Grundy,	-	1845

KENTUCKY.

John C. Crittendon, <i>Frankfort</i> ,	-	1841
Henry Clay, <i>Lexington</i> ,	-	1843

OHIO.

William Allen, <i>Chillicothe</i> ,	-	1843
Benjamin Tappan,	-	1845

INDIANA.

Oliver H. Smith, <i>Connorsville</i> ,	-	1834
Albert S. White, <i>Lafayette</i> ,	-	1845

ILLINOIS.

J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi</i> ,	-	1841
Richard M. Young, <i>Quincy</i> ,	-	1843

MISSOURI.

Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Genevieve</i> ,	-	1843
Thomas H. Benton, <i>St. Louis</i> ,	-	1845

MICHIGAN.

John Norvell, <i>Detroit</i> ,	-	1841
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ARKANSAS.

William S. Fulton, <i>Little Rock</i> ,	-	1840
Ambrose H. Sevier, <i>Lake Port</i> ,	-	1844

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.

Nathan Clifford.	Virgil D. Parris.
Albert Smith.	Hugh J. Anderson.
Benjamin Randall.	Joshua A. Lowell.
George Evans,	Thomas Daves.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chosen by General Ticket.

Tristram Shaw.	Charles G. Atherton.
Ira A. Eastman.	Edmund Burke.
Jared W. Williams.	

CONNECTICUT.

Joseph Trumbull.	Thomas B. Osborne.
William L. Storrs.	Truman Smith.
Thomas W. Williams.	John H. Brockway.

VERMONT.

Hiland Hall.	Horace Everett.
William Slade.	John Smith.
Isaac Fletcher.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abbot Lawrence.	George N. Briggs.
Leverett Saltonstall.	William B. Calhoun.
Caleb Cushing.	William S. Hastings.
William Parmenter.	Henry Williams.
Levi Lincoln.	John Reed.
[Vacancy.]	John Quincy Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.

Chosen by General Ticket.

Joseph L. Tillinghast.	Robert B. Cranston.
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NEW YORK.

Thomas B. Jackson.	John G. Floyd.
James de la Montayne.	David P. Brewster.
Ogden Hoffman.	Thomas C. Crittenden.
Edward Curtis.	John H. Prentiss.
Moses H. Grinnell.	Judson Allen.
James Monroe.	John C. Clark.
Gouverneur Kemble.	S. B. Leonard.
Charles Johnson.	Amasa Dana.
Nathaniel Jones.	Edward Rogers.
Rufus Palen.	Nehemiah H. Earle.
Aaron Vanderpoel.	Christopher Morgan.
John Ely.	Theron R. Strong.
Hiram P. Hunt.	Francis P. Granger.

Daniel D. Barnard.	Meredith Mallory.
Anson Brown.	Thomas Kempshall.
David Russell.	Seth M. Gates.
Augustus C. Hand.	Luther C. Peck.
John Fine.	Richard P. Marvin.
Peter J. Wagoner.	Mallard Fillmore.
Andrew W. Doig.	Charles F. Mitchell.

NEW JERSEY.

Philemon Dickerson.	John B. Aycrigg.*
William R. Cooper.	John P. B. Maxwell.*
Peter D. Vroom.	William Halstead.*
Daniel B. Ryall.	Joseph F. Randolph.
Joseph Kille.	Charles C Stratton.*
Joseph F. Randolph.	Thomas Jones Yorke.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lemuel Paynter.	James Cooper.
John Sergeant.	William S. Ramsey.
George W. Toland.	George McCulloh.
Charles J. Ingersoll.	David Petriken.
Edward Davies.	Robert H. Hammond.
Francis James.	Samuel W. Morris.
John Edwards.	Charles Ogle.
Joseph Fernance.	Albert G. Marchand.
John Davis.	Enos Hook.
David D. Wagener.	Isaac Leet.
Peter Newhard.	Richard Biddle.
George M. Keim.	William Beatty.
William Simonton.	Thomas Henry.
James Gerry.	John Galbraith.

DELAWARE.

Thomas Robinson.

MARYLAND.

John Dennis.	Solomon Hillen, jr.
Philip F. Thomas.	William Cost Johnson.
J. T. H. Worthington.	Francis Thomas.
James Carroll.	Daniel Jenifer.

VIRGINIA.

Henry A. Wise.	John T. Hill.
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* Contested seats.

Joel Holleman.
 Francis E. Rives.
 John M. Botts.
 R. M. T. Hunter.
 John Taliaferro.
 Charles F. Mercer.
 Linn Banks.
 George C. Dromgoole.
 John W. Jones.
 Lewis Steinrod.

Walter Coles.
 James Garland.
 William L. Goggins.
 William Lucas.
 G. B. Samuel.
 Robert Craig.
 G. W. Hopkins.
 Andrew Beirne.
 Joseph Johnson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Kenneth Rayner.
 Jesse A Bynum.
 Edward Stanly.
 Charles Shepard.
 James McKay.
 Micajah T. Hawkins.
 Lewis Williams.

Edward Deberry.
 William Montgomery.
 John Hill.
 Charles Fisher.
 Henry W. Connor.
 James Graham.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Issac E. Holmes.
 Waddy Thompson.
 F. W. Pickens.
 John Campbell.
 James Rogers.

Sampson H. Butler.
 Thomas D. Sumpter.
 R. Barnwell Rhett.
 John K. Griffin.

GEORGIA.

Chosen by General Ticket.

J. C. Alford.
 Edward J. Black.
 W. T. Colquitt.
 Mark A. Cooper.
 W. C. Dawson.

R. W. Habersham.
 T. B. King.
 E. A. Nisbet.
 Lott Warren.

ALABAMA.

R. H. Chapman.
 David Hubbard.
 George W. Crabb.

Dixon H. Lewis.
 James Dillett.

LOUISIANA.

Edward D. White.
 Edward Chinn.

Rice Garland.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Chosen by General Ticket.

A. G. Brown.

J. Thompson.

MISSOURI.

Chosen by General Ticket.

John Miller.

John Jameson.

ARKANSAS.

Edward Cross.

TENNESSEE.

**William B. Carter.
Abraham McClellan.
Joseph L. Williams.
Julius W. Blackwell.
Hopkins L. Turney.
William B. Campbell.
John Bell.**

**Meredith P. Gentry.
Harvey M. Waterson.
Aaron V. Brown.
Cave Johnson.
John W. Crockett.
Christopher H. Williams.**

KENTUCKY.

**Linn Boyd.
Philip Triplett.
Joseph Underwood.
Sherrod Williams.
Simeon W. Anderson.
Willis Green.
John Pope.**

**William J. Graves.
John White.
Richard Hawes.
L. W. Andrews.
Garret Davis.
William O. Butler.**

OHIO.

**Alexander Duncan.
John B. Weller.
Patrick G. Goode.
Thomas Corwin.
William Doane.
Calvary Morris.
William K. Bond.
Joseph Ridgeway.
William Medill.
Samson Mason.**

**Isaac Parish.
Jonathan Taylor.
D. P. Leadbetter.
George Sweeny.
John W. Allen.
Joshua R. Giddings.
John Hastings.
D. A. Starkweather.
Henry Swearingen.**

MICHIGAN.

Isaac E. Cravy.

INDIANA.

George H. Proffit.
John Davis.
John Carr.
Thomas Smith.

James Rariden.
William W. Wick.
T. A. Howard.

ILLINOIS.

John Reynolds.
Zadok Casey.

John T. Stuart.

TERRITORIES.

FLORIDA.

Charles Downing, *delegate*.

WISCONSIN.

James D. Doty, *delegate*.

IOWA.

W. W. Chapman, *delegate*.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Asbury Dickens, <i>Secretary</i> .	-	-	-	\$3,000
Lewis H. Machen, <i>Chief Clerk</i> .	-	-	-	1,800
Wm. Hickey, <i>Ex. Clerk</i> .	-	-	-	1,500
Wm. Carr, <i>1st Registering Clerk</i> .	-	-	-	1,500
Wm. J. McDonald, <i>2d do.</i>	-	-	-	1,500
John C. Fitzpatrick, <i>1st Engrossing do.</i>	-	-	-	1,500
Wm. Patton, <i>2d do.</i>	-	-	-	1,500
S. Haight, <i>Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-Keeper</i> .	-	-	-	1,500
Robert Beall, <i>Assistant do.</i>	-	-	-	1,450
J. L. Clubb, <i>Messenger</i> .	-	-	-	700
G. G. Cookman, <i>Chaplain</i> .	-	-	-	500

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia, <i>Speaker</i> .				
Hugh Garland, <i>Clerk</i> .	-	-	-	\$3,000
Samuel Burch, <i>Chief Clerk</i> .	-	-	-	1,800
J. T. Frost, <i>Clerk</i> .	-	-	-	1,500
Brook M. Berry, <i>do.</i>	-	-	-	1,500
Rob't W. Johnson, <i>do.</i>	-	-	-	1,500

B. B. French,	<i>Clerk,</i>	-	-	-	-	1,500
E. Early,	do.	-	-	-	-	1,500
H. Crabb,	do.	-	-	-	-	1,500
J. D. Ward,	do.	-	-	-	-	1,500
Daniel Gold,	do.	-	-	-	-	1,500
Noah Fletcher,	do.	-	-	-	-	1,500
E. Kingman,	do.	-	-	-	-	1,500
Roderick Dorsey,	<i>Sergeant at Arms,</i>	-	-	-	-	1,500
Jos. Follensbee,	<i>Door Keeper,</i>	-	-	-	-	1,500
John W. Hunter,	<i>Assis't do.</i>	-	-	-	-	1,400
Wm. J. McCormick,	<i>Postmaster,</i>	-	-	-	-	1,500

ERRATA.

- age 33 line 28, for eastern read western.
 lo. 39 line 24, for 57 read 37.
 lo. 41 line 15, for 50 read 58.
 lo. 41 line 18, for 50 read 40.
 lo. 41 line 23, for 1776 read 1777.
 o. 51 line 30, for 00 read 500.
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ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF U. S.,
GIVING
Their Post Offices & Residence in Washington

SENATORS.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Allen, William	Chillicothe, O	<i>Mrs. McKnight</i>
Benton, Th. H.	St. Louis, Mo	<i>Galvin</i>
Betts, Thaddeus	Norwalk, Conn	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Brown, Bedford	Caswell, N C	<i>Miss Polk</i>
Buchanan, James	Lancaster, Pa	<i>Mrs. Ironside</i>
Calhoun, John C.	Fort Hill, S C	<i>H. P. Hill</i>
Clay, Henry	Lexington, Ky	<i>Mrs. Denny</i>
Clay, Clement C.	Huntsville, Mad., Al	<i>Bannerman</i>
Clayton, Thomas	Newcastle, Del	<i>Mr. Young</i>
Crittenden J. J.	Frankfort, Ky	<i>Dr. Mayo</i>
Cuthbert, Alfred	Monticello, Jasper G	<i>Mrs. Tins</i>
Davis, John	Worcester, Mass	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Dixon, Nathan F.	Providence, R I	<i>Mrs. Dashiell</i>
Fulton, Wm. S.	L. Rock, Pulaski, A	<i>Bannerman</i>
Grundy, Felix	Nashville, Tenn	<i>Owner</i>
Henderson, John	Pass Christian, Miss	<i>Dashiell</i>
Hubbard, Henry	Charlestown, N H	<i>Scott</i>
King, William R.	Salma, Dallas, Ala.	<i>Ironside</i>
Knight, N. R.	Providence R I	<i>Dashiell</i>
Linn, Lewis F.	St. Genevieve, Mo	<i>Owner</i>
Lumpkin, Wilson	Athens, Ga	<i>Vice President</i>
Merrick, Wm, D.	Allen's Fresh, C. Md	<i>6th St. D & E</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Mouton, Alex.	Vermilionville, La	<i>Mrs. Owner</i>
Nicholas, R't C.	Donaldsonville, La	<i>Ironsides</i>
Norvell, John	Detroit Mich	<i>Vice President</i>
Phelps, Samuel S.	Middlebury, Vt	<i>Mrs. Pitman</i>
Pierce, Franklin	Concord, N H	<i>Child</i>
Prentiss, Samuel	Montpelier, Wa. Vt	<i>Pitman</i>
Preston, Wm. C.	Columbia, S C	<i>Page</i>
Roane, Wm. H.	Richmond, Va	<i>Turner</i>
Robinson J. M.	Carmi, White, Ill	<i>Owner</i>
Ruggles, John	Thomaston Me	<i>Wimsatt</i>
Sevier, A. H.	Lake Port, Chicot, Ark	<i>Bannerman</i>
Smith, Perry	New Milford, Conn	<i>McKnight</i>
Smith, Oliver H.	Indianapolis, Ia.	<i>Mr. Bassett</i>
Southard, S. L.	Trenton, N J	<i>McKelden</i>
Spence, John S.	Berlin, Worcest. Md	<i>6th bt. E & D</i>
Strange, Robert	Fayetteville, N C	<i>Mrs. Bannerman</i>
Tappan, Benj.	Steubenville, O	<i>McKnight</i>
Talmadge, N. P.	N Y	<i>Smith</i>
Walker, Rob't J.	Madisonville, Miss	<i>7 Buildings</i>
Wall, Garrett D.	Burlington, N J	<i>Miss Polk</i>
Webster, Daniel	Boston, Suffolk, Mass	<i>Mrs. Auld</i>
White, Albert S.	Lafayette, Ia	<i>Smith</i>
Williams, Ruell	Augusta, Me	<i>Bannerman</i>
Wright, Jr. Silas	Canton, St Law. N Y	<i>Scott</i>
Young, R. M.	Quincy, Ill	<i>Owner</i>

 REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams, John Q.	Quincy, Mass	<i>F st. bet. 13 & 14</i>
Alford, Julius C.	Lagrange, Troup, Ga	<i>Pettibone</i>
Allen, Judson	Harpersville, N Y	<i>Mrs. Pitman</i>
Allen, W. John	Cleveland, Ohio	<i>do.</i>
Anderson, H. J.	Belfast, Maine	<i>Kennedy</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Anderson S. H.	Lancaster, Ky	<i>Mrs. Ronckendorff</i>
Andrews, L. W.	Flemingsburg, Ky	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Atherton, C. G.	Nashua, N H	<i>Mrs. Scott</i>
Banks, Linn	Madison C. H. Va	<i>Houston</i>
Barnard, D. D.	Albany, N Y	<i>Miller</i>
Beatty, William	Butler, Butler, Pa	<i>Ball</i>
Beirne, Andrew	Union, Monroe, Va	<i>Kennedy</i>
Bell, John	Nashville, Tenn	<i>Page</i>
Biddle, Richard	Pittsburgh, Pa.	<i>Mr. Murphy</i>
Black, Edward	Jacksonboro, Ga	<i>Mrs. Ballard</i>
Blackwell, J. W.	Athens, Tenn	<i>Balls</i>
Bond, W. K.	Chillicothe, Ross, O	<i>Ronckendorff</i>
Botts, John M.	Richmond, Va	<i>do.</i>
Boyd, Linn	Bellevue, Ky	<i>Owner</i>
Brewster, D. P.	Oswego, N Y	<i>Wimsatt</i>
Briggs, G. N.	Lanesboro, Mass	<i>Macdaniel</i>
Brockway, J. H.	Ellington, Conn	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Brown, Aaron V.	Pulasqui, Giles, Ten	<i>H. V. Hill</i>
Brown, A. G.	Gallatin, Miss	<i>Todd's Rooms</i>
Brown, Anson	Ballston, N Y	<i>Mrs. Fletcher</i>
Burke, Edmund	Newport, N H	<i>Scott</i>
Butler, S. H.	Barnwell C. H., S C	<i>Peyton</i>
Butler, W. O.	Carrollton, Ky	<i>Thompson</i>
Bynum, Jesse A.	Hallifax, N C	<i>Mr. Williams</i>
Calhoun, W. B.	Springfield, Mass	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Campbell, John	Parnassus, S C	<i>Mr. Bronough</i>
Campbell, W. B.	Carthage, Smith, Te	<i>Mrs. Hughes</i>
Carr, John	Charleston, Clark, Ia	<i>Owner</i>
Carroll, James	Baltimore, Md	<i>Mr. Birth</i>
Carter, W. B.	Elizabethton, Tenn	<i>Mrs. Peyton</i>
Casey, Zadock	Mount Vernon, Ill	<i>Mr. Cudlip</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Chapman, R.	Somerville, Ala	<i>Mrs. Kennedy</i>
Chinn, T. W.	Baton Rouge, La	<i>Denny</i>
Chittenden T. C.	Adams, N Y	<i>Fletcher</i>
Clark, John C.	Bainbridge, N Y	<i>Pitman</i>
Clifford, Nathan	Newfield, York, Me	<i>Kennedy</i>
Coles, Walter	Robertson's store, Va	<i>do.</i>
Colquitt, W. T.	Columbus, Ga	<i>Ballard</i>
Conner, H. W.	Sherrillsford, N C	<i>Kennedy</i>
Cooper, James	Gettysburgh, Penn	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Cooper, Mark A.	Columbus, Ga	<i>Mrs. Bullara</i>
Corwin, Thomas	Lebanon, Warren, O	<i>Dr Mayo</i>
Crabb, Geo. W.	Tuscaloosa, Ala	<i>Mrs. Layton</i>
Craig, Robert	Christiansburg, Va	<i>Wimsatt</i>
Cranston, R. B.	Newport, R I	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Crary, Isaac E.	Marshall, Mich	<i>Mr. Pettibone</i>
Crockett, J. W.	Trenton, Gibson, Te	<i>Miss Cumming</i>
Cross, Edward	Washington, Ark	<i>Mr Rooker</i>
Curtis, Edward	New York, N Y	<i>Auld</i>
Cushing, Caleb	Newburyport, Mass	<i>Mr. Hart</i>
Dana, Amasa	Ithaca, N Y.	<i>Mrs. Hamilton</i>
Davee, Thomas	Blanchard, Me	<i>Coyle</i>
Davies, Edward	Churchtown, Pa.	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Davis, John	Davisville, Pa	<i>Mrs. Ball</i>
Davis, John W.	Carlisle, Sullivan Ia	<i>Harbaugh</i>
Davis, Garret	Paris, Ky.	<i>Galvin</i>
Dawson, W. C.	Greensborough, Ga	<i>Dr. T. D. Jones</i>
Deberry, E.	Lawrenceville, N C	<i>Mrs. Wimsat</i>
Dennis, John	Princess Ann, Md	
Dillett, James	Clairborne, Ala	<i>Parker</i>
Doane, William	Withamsville, O	<i>McKnight</i>
Doig, A. W.	Lowville, N Y	<i>Pitman</i>
Dromgoole, G. C.	Belfast, Va	<i>Thompson</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Duncan, A.	Cincinnati, O	<i>Vice President U S</i>
Earl, N. H.	Syracuse, N Y	<i>Mrs. Hamilton</i>
Eastman, Ira A.	Gilmanton, N H	<i>Scott</i>
Edwards, John	Ivy Mills, Pa	<i>Janney</i>
Ely, John	Coxsachie, N Y	<i>King</i>
Evans, George	Gardner, Me	<i>Auld</i>
Everett, Horace	Windsor, Vt	<i>Smith</i>
Fillmore, Millard	Buffalo, Erie, N Y	<i>Macdonald</i>
Fine, John	Ogdensburg, N Y	<i>Scott</i>
Fisher, Charles	Salisbury, N C	<i>Taylor</i>
Fletcher, Isaac	Lyndon, Vt	<i>Brewster</i>
Floyd, John G.	Uttica, N Y	<i>Scott</i>
Fornance, Joseph	Norristown, Pa	<i>McKnight</i>
Galbraith, John	Erie, Erie, Pa	<i>King</i>
Garland, James	Lovington, Va	<i>Hamilton</i>
Garland, Rice	Opelousas, La	<i>Denny</i>
Gates, Seth M.	Leroy, N Y	<i>Fletcher</i>
Gentry, M. P.	Harpeth, Tenn	<i>Hughes</i>
Gerry, James	Shewsbury, Pa	<i>Coyle</i>
Giddings, J. R.	Jefferson, O	<i>Spriggs</i>
Goggin, Wm. L.	Liberty, Va	<i>Hughes</i>
Goode, P. G.	Sidney, Shelby, O	<i>Van Coble</i>
Graham, James	Rutherfordton, N C	<i>Clark</i>
Granger, Francis	Canandaigua, N Y	<i>Gadsby's Hotel</i>
Graves, Wm. J.	Newcastle, Ky	<i>Mrs. Galvin</i>
Green, Willis	Greens, Ky	<i>do.</i>
Griffin, John K.	Newberry C. H. S C	<i>Peyton</i>
Grinnell, M. H.	New York, N Y	<i>Ulrich</i>
Habersham, R. W.	Clarksville, Ga	<i>Ballard</i>
Hall, Hiland	Bennington, Vt	<i>Macdonald</i>
Hammond, R. H.	Milton, Pa	<i>Hurbaugh</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE
Hand, A. C.	Elizabethtown, N Y	<i>Mrs. Pitman</i>
Hastings, W. S.	Mendon, Mass	<i>Macdaniel</i>
Hastings, John	Salem, O	<i>King</i>
Hawes, Richard	Winchester, Ky	<i>Mount</i>
Hawkins, M. T.	Warrenton, N C	<i>Kennedy</i>
Henry, Thomas	Beaver, Beaver, Pa	<i>Sprigg</i>
Hill, J. of Va.	Buchingham, CH Va	<i>Hughes</i>
Hill, J. of N. C.	Germantown, N C	<i>Cummings</i>
Hillen, jr. S.	Baltimore, Md	<i>Todd's Rooms</i>
Hoffman, Ogden	New York, N Y	<i>Mr. McKelden</i>
Holleman, Joel	Burwell Bay, Va	<i>Mrs. Kennedy</i>
Holmes, Isaac E.	Charleston, S C	<i>Whitwell</i>
Hook, Enos	Waynesbury, Pa	<i>Houston</i>
Hopkins, G. W.	Lebanon, Russell, Va	<i>Ballard</i>
Howard, T. A.	Rockville, Parke, Ia	<i>Ball</i>
Hubbard, David	Courtland, Ala	<i>H. V. Hill</i>
Hunt, Hiram P.	Troy, N Y	<i>Mrs. Smith</i>
Hunter R. M. T.	Lloyds, Essex, Va	<i>Mr. Bronough</i>
Jackson, T. B.	Newtown, N Y	<i>Mrs. King</i>
James, Francis	Westchester, Pa	<i>Janney</i>
Jameson, John	Fulton, Miss	<i>Owner</i>
Jenifer, Daniel	Milton Hill, Md	<i>Dr. T. D. Jones</i>
Johnston, Charles	Poughkeepsie, N Y	<i>Mrs. Macdaniel</i>
Johnson, Joseph	Bridgeport, Va	<i>Harbaugh</i>
Johnson, W. C.	Jefferson Md	<i>Gadsby's Hotel</i>
Johnson, Cave	Clarksville, Tenn	<i>H. V. Hill</i>
Jones, Nathaniel	Warwick, N Y	<i>Mrs. Pitman</i>
Jones, John W.	Petersburg, Va	<i>Kennedy</i>
Keim, George M.	Reading, Pa	<i>Houston</i>
Kenble, G.	Coldspring, N Y	<i>Mr. Vivan</i>
Kempshall, T.	Rochester, N Y	<i>Mrs. Fletcher</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
King, T. B.	Waynesville, Ga	<i>Dr. T. D. Jones.</i>
Lawrence, A.	Boston, Mass	<i>Gadsby's Hotel</i>
Leadbetter, D. P.	Millersburg, O	<i>Mrs. King</i>
Leet, Isaac	Washington, Pa	<i>McKnight</i>
Leonard, S. B.	Oswego, Tioga, N Y	<i>Wimsatt</i>
Lewis, Dixon H.	Lowndesburg Ala	<i>Houston</i>
Lincoln, Levi	Worcester, Mass	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Lowell, J. A.	East Machias, Me.	<i>Mrs. King</i>
Lucas, William	Charlestown, Va	<i>Kennedy</i>
McClellan, A.	Blountsville, Tenn	<i>Mr. Greer</i>
McCulloch, G.	Centreline, Pa	<i>Mrs. Ball</i>
McKay, James J.	Elizabethtown, N C	<i>Thompson.</i>
Mallory, M.	Hammondsport, N Y	<i>Wimsatt</i>
Marchand, A. G.	Greensburg, Pa	<i>King</i>
Marvin, R. P.	Jamestown, N Y	<i>Pitman</i>
Mason, Samson	Springfield, O	<i>Ronckendorff.</i>
Medill, William	Lancaster, O	<i>McKnight</i>
Miller, John	Connor's Mills, Mo	<i>Mr. Rooker</i>
Mitchell, C. F.	Lockport, N Y	<i>Mrs. Macdaniel</i>
Monroe, James	New York, N Y	<i>Bihler</i>
Montanya, J. D. L.	Haverstraw, N Y	<i>Hamilton</i>
Montgomery, W.	Albright, N C	<i>Ennis</i>
Morgan, C.	Aurora, N Y	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Morris, S. W.	Wellsborough, Pa	<i>Harbaugh</i>
Morris, Calvary	Athens, Athens, O	<i>Mrs. Van Coble</i>
Naylor, Charles	Philadelphia, Pa	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Newhard, Peter	Allentown, Pa	<i>Mrs. King</i>
Nisbet, E. A.	Macon, Ga.	<i>Ballard</i>
Ogle, Charles	Somerset, Pa	<i>Peyton</i>
Osborne, T. B.	Fairfield, Conn	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Palen, Rufus	Fallsbury, N Y	<i>Fletcher</i>

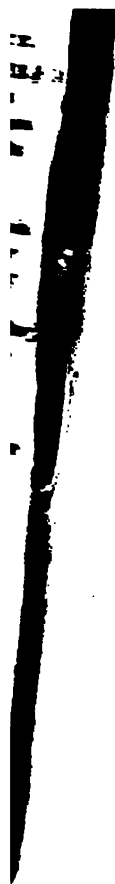
NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Parish, Isaac	Cambridge, O	<i>Mrs. V. King</i>
Parmenter, Wm.	East Cambridge Mas	<i>Owner</i>
Parris, V. D.	Buckfield, Me	<i>Hamilton</i>
Paynter, Lemuel	Philadelphia, Pa	<i>Wallace</i>
Peck, L. C.	Pike Allegany, N Y	<i>Mr. Fletcher</i>
Petrikin, David	Danville, Pa	<i>Mrs. Coyle</i>
Pickens, F. W.	Edgefield C. H. S C	<i>Mr. Bronough</i>
Pope, John	Springfield, Ky	<i>Hellen</i>
Prentiss, John H.	Cooperstown, N Y	<i>Mrs. Pitman</i>
Proffit, G. H.	Petersburgh, Ia	<i>Upperman</i>
Ramsey, W. S.	Carlisle, Pa	<i>Ironside</i>
Randall, Benj.	Bath, Lincoln, Me	<i>Auld</i>
Randolph, J. F	New Brunswick, N J	<i>Smith</i>
Rariden, James	Centreville, Ia	<i>Mr. Bassett</i>
Rayner, Kenneth	Winton, N C	<i>Mrs. Ronckendorff</i>
Reed, John	Yarmouthport, Mass	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Reynolds, John	Belleville, Ill	<i>Mrs. Wimsatt</i>
Rhett, R. B.	Blue House, S C	<i>Ballard</i>
Ridgway, Joseph	Columbus, O	<i>Macdaniel</i>
Rives, F. E.	Littleton, Sussex, Va	<i>Kennedy</i>
Robinson, jr. T.	Georgetown, Del	<i>Todd's Room's</i>
Rogers, Edward	Madison, N Y	<i>Mrs. Hamilton</i>
Rogers, James	Maybington, S. C	<i>Browner</i>
Russell, David	Salem, N Y	<i>Sprigg</i>
Saltonstall, L.	Salem, Mass	<i>Auld</i>
Samuels, G. B.	Woodstock, Va	<i>Kennedy</i>
Sergeant, John	Philadelphia, Pa	<i>Miss Corcoran</i>
Shaw, Tristram	Exter, N H	<i>Mrs. Scott</i>
Shepard, Charles	Newbern, N C	<i>Miss Polk</i>
Simonton, Wm.	Hummelstown, Pa	<i>Mrs. Sprigg</i>
Slade, Wm.	Middlebury, Vt	<i>do.</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Smith, Albert	Portland, Me	<i>Mrs. Pitman</i>
Smith, John	St. Albans, Vt	<i>Scott</i>
Smith, Truman	Litchfield, Conn	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Smith, Thomas	Versailles, Ia	<i>Mrs. Ball</i>
Stanly, Edward	Washington, N C	<i>Ronckendorff</i>
Starkweather D A	Canten, Starke, O	<i>Ball</i>
Steenrod, Lewis	Wheeling, Va	<i>McKnight</i>
Storrs, Wm. L.	Middletown, Conn	<i>Pitman</i>
Strong, T. R.	Palmyra, N Y	<i>do.</i>
Stuart, John T.	Springfield, Ill	<i>Ronckendorff</i>
Sumpter, T. D.	Statebury, S C.	<i>Mr. Bronough</i>
Swearingen, H.	Smithfield, O	<i>Mrs. King</i>
Sweeny, George	Bucyrus, O	<i>Ball</i>
Taliaferro, John	Fredericksburg, Va	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Taylor, Jonathan	Newark, Licking, O	<i>Mrs. King</i>
Thomas, Francis	Frederick, Md	<i>Mechlin</i>
Thomas, P. F.	Easton, Cecil Md	<i>H. V. Hill</i>
Thompson, jr. W.	Greenville O. H. S C	<i>Dr. T. D. Jones</i>
Thompson, Jacob	Pontotoc, Miss	<i>H. V. Hill</i>
Tillinghast, J. L.	Providence, R I	<i>Miss. Corcoran</i>
Toland, G. W.	Philadelphia, Pa	<i>Mrs. Smith</i>
Triplett, Phillip	Owensborough, Ky	<i>Dr. Mayo</i>
Trumbull, Joseph	Hartford, Conn	<i>Mrs. Pitman</i>
Turney, H. L.	Winchester, Tenn	<i>Ball</i>
Underwood, J. R.	Bowling Green, Ky	<i>Col. Cox, Georgetown</i>
Vanderpoel, A.	Kinderhook, N Y	<i>Mrs. Ulrich</i>
Wagener, D. D.	Easton, Pa	<i>King</i>
Wagner, Peter J.	Fort Plain, N Y	<i>Macdaniel</i>
Warren, Lott,	Palmyra, Lee, Ga	<i>Ballard</i>
Watterson, H. M.	Shelbyville, Tenn	<i>H. V. Hill</i>
Weller, John B.	Hamilton, Butler, O	<i>Mrs. McKnight</i>

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
White, E. D.	Thebadeauxville, La	<i>N Y Av. bt. 13 & 14</i>
White, John	Richmond, Ky	<i>Mrs. Galvin</i>
Wick, Wm. W.	Indianapolis, Ia	<i>Thompson</i>
Williams, J. W.	Lancaster, N H	<i>Hamilton</i>
Williams, T. W.	New London, Conn	<i>Mr. Hyatt</i>
Williams, Henry	Taunton, Mass	<i>Mrs. Owner</i>
Williams, Lewis	Panther Creek, N C	<i>Ronckendorff</i>
Williams, J. L.	Knoxville, Tenn	<i>Mr. Pettibone</i>
Williams, C. H.	Lexington, Tenn	<i>Mrs. Cumming</i>
Williams, S.	Monticello, Ky	<i>Mr. Pettibone</i>
Wise, Henry A.	Accomac C. H. Va	<i>Mrs. Ronckendorff</i>
Worthington JTH	Baltimore, Md	<i>Todd's Room's</i>

DELEGATES.

Chapman, W. W.	Burlington, Iowa T.	<i>Mr. Cudlip</i>
Downing, Chas.	St. Augustine, Fl.	<i>6th st. bt. E & F</i>
Doty, James D.	Astor, Green B. Wis.	<i>Mrs. Hamilton</i>



HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

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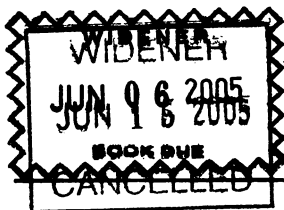




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